The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,839—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 25 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains	1883. TUESDAY
L. PEKIN	3900 600	A. Symons	..28th Aug.
— SURAT	3142 530	C. R. Edwards	..4th Sept.
L. HYDASPES	2984 500	Geo. Scrivener	..11th ,,
CATHAY	2883 500	W. M. Robbie	..18th ,, FRIDAY.
L. AUSTRALIA	3664 600	F. Alderton	..28th Sept.
— BOKHARA	2932 500	H. Weigheil	..5th Oct.
L. ASSAM	3938 500	S. F. Cole	..12th ,,
— LOMBARDY	2726 500	W. E. Breeze	..19th ,,
L. ROSETTA	3502 600	G. W. Brady	..26th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
DECCAN	3429 550	A. W. Adamson	..21th Aug.
SUTLEJ	4191 750	A. H. Johnson	..7th Sept.
ROHILLA	3500 600	W. Barratt	..21st ,,
VERONA	3116 600	G. W. Atkinson	..5th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 9, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at EGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..R 500	Including	I Class ..R 520	Including
II do.... 340	wines.	II do. 350	wines.
III do.... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

CHINA on Saturday.....1st Sept. 1883.
EFFE RUBATTINO, on Monday..1st Oct. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, [illegible] Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, R 95 Brighton Route R 10
,, ,, II do. do. ,, 70 do. ,, 8
From Naples, I do. do. ,, 145 do. ,, 10
,, ,, II do. do. ,, 105 do. ,, 13

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Agent.

Bombay, July 3, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th Sept. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ¾ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).....1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .....1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S.S. CLAN MACLEAN, 2,400 tons, will SAIL hence for London on or about the 25th inst.

Passage money.....Rs. 450

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th August, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail
ORION	F. Mahorich..	3,500 500	28th Aug.
VOERWAERTS	F. Egger.....	2,204 450	29th Sept.
PANDORA	G. Sturli.....	3,500 550	28th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Extras, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. HP.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Sturli.....	3,500 550	27th Aug.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, July 30, 1883.

THOMAS COOK AND SON, BOMBAY,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission, and issue Tickets from all principal Railway Stations in India to Europe and all Parts of the World.

Full particulars, and Pamphlet of routes with specially engraved [illegible] (post free 8 annas), may be obtained of THOMAS COOK & SON, Hornby-row.

GRINDLAY, MOOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE MANAGEMENT of TEMPLE BAR having CHANGED HANDS, the Present Manager begs to announce to the Public that, with his past experience in Bombay, he is enabled to make the following great reductions without detriment to quality of articles supplied:—

BREAKFASTS, Re. 1-4-0. | TIFFINS, Re. 1-0-0. | DINNERS, Rs. 1-8-0.

BOARDERS BY THE MONTH Rs. 40 ONLY.

The Manager hopes that his endeavours to meet a long felt want will be responded to by his numerous patrons and friends, more especially since he has sent for from Europe expressly for Temple Bar a string band consisting of nine Lady, and six Gentlemen, Musicians, all of acknowledged skill.

The entire arrangements have also been remodelled and the Manager has the pleasure to state that nothing but the best of everything will in future be the order of the day.

EDMUND FUCHS, Manager.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th August, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 27th August, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th August, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1883.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS,

"THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
RAT TRAPS .....each	1 0
CAT or HARE TRAPS ..... ,,	3 0
JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS ..... ,,	15 0

TREACHER & CO, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HYDRO-INCUBATORS.

AN easy means for the artificial hatching of Poultry, the apparatus being worked by simply recharging the cistern with hot water each night and morning.

INCUBATORS for 90 eggs, Rs. 72-0 each, cash.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE AND [illegible]
UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.	Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Bellows-body Cameras.	Collodion Bottles and Fillers.
Binocular Cameras.	Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.	Cameo Presses and Dies.
Camera Stands.	Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Portrait and View Lances.	Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Portable Tents.	Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Printing Frames.	Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.
Plate Boxes.	
Developing Stands.	
Baths and Dippers.	
Dishes and Trays.	

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BARGAINS IN GLASSWARE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are now offering FOR SALE at their Fort Establishment, some very handsome selections of best quality TABLE GLASSWARE at the following GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. As these low rates are specially quoted with the object of effecting a speedy clearance, early application should be made by intending purchasers.

The opportunity now offered of securing elegant and handsome sets of Glassware at a cost less than the price for plain glassware may never occur again:—

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
Beer Tumblers .....dozen	8 0
Butter Dishes..... each	4 0
Carafe and Tumbler ..... ,,	2 8
Champagne Glasses .....dozen	8 8
,, Tumblers ..... ,,	6 0
Claret Glasses ..... ,,	6 4
Claret Jugs..... each	7 12
Custard Glasses.....dozen	5 0
Decanters, qt. ..... each	5 0
Decanters, pt. ..... ,,	2 8
Dessert Goblets .....dozen	12 0
Finger Glasses ..... ,,	12 0
Flower Tubes..... ,,	6 0
Hock Glasses ..... ,,	9 0
Ice Plates ..... ,,	10 8
Ice Trays ..... each	3 0
Liqueur Glasses.....dozen	4 0
Do. Do. green ..... ,,	7 8
Marmalade Jars..... each	3 0
Pickle Bottles ..... ,,	3 0
Port Glasses .....dozen	5 0
Rummers ..... ,,	10 0
Salt-cellars ..... ,,	9 0
Sherry Glasses ..... ,,	5 0
Sodawater Tumblers ..... ,,	12 8
Spirit Bottles ..... each	5 0
Sugar Basins ..... ,,	4 0

FULL SETS for 12 persons, consisting of
2 qt. Decanters, 2 pt. Decanters, 1 Claret Jug .....
12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses .....
12 each Beer and Sodawater Tumblers ..... } Nett Rs. 100

HALF SETS for 6 persons, consisting of
2 qt. Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 6 each Glasses and Tumblers ... } Nett Rs. 55

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING

A SELECTION OF

LEADING CASES

FROM

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS.

DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.

BY

W. H.

[illegible] BAY GAZETTE

Price, Re [illegible] anna 1.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.			Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
27 0	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Saumur...	15 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.		
34 0	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Treacher's Light Dry...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.		
50 0	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...	Perrier Jouet's finest Dry...	26 8
	Pale and Dry; exquisite flavour.		
50 0	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Giesler's "For India"...	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the Wine of its class imported into India.		
55 0	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...	Heidsieck's Dry Monopole...	29 0
	A famous Dry Wine.		
34 0	Sparkling ... MOSELLE ...	...Superior quality...	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.		
41 0	Sparkling ... MOSELLE... ...	Finest Nonpareil...	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.		
30 0	Sparkling ... MOSELLE	...Fine quality...	16 8
	Pale Muscatel flavour.		
35 0	Sparkling ... HOCK	...Superior quality...	19 0
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.		
42 0	Sparkling ... HOCK ...	Finest Ehrenbreitstein...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.		
38 0	Sparkling ... BURGUNDY ...	...Finest quality, Red...	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

SPECIALLY PREPARED TO WITHSTAND THE DESTRUCTIVE INFLUENCES OF TROPICAL CLIMATES.

	Inches long.			Price.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, a useful garment	46	48	50	Rs. 10 0
	52	54	56	,, 12 0
Fine Drab Nainsook, very light and durable	46	48	50	,, 12 8
	52	54	56	,, 15 0
"The Deluge Wrapper," Fine Drab Cashmere, Double Texture, with Velvet Collar. The best Waterproof made, resists for hours the heaviest rain, cannot stick, melt, or tear, fitted with storm tabs at neck and wrists, ensuring thorough protection against wind and rain.	46	48	50	,, 30 0
	52	54	56	,, 32 0
The Cape Ventilating Coat, fine Drab Lytton Cloth, elegant, durable, and very light, giving thorough ventilation	46	48	50	,, 20 0
	52	54	56	,, 22 0
The Leve Antipluvium Coat; the Lightest Waterproof made, elegant, durable and moderate in price. Weight 8 oz.				,, 15 0
"The Ulster," Fine Drab Nainsook, double texture, fitted with storm tabs at neck and wrists		50	52	,, 25 0
		54	56	,, 28 0
The Regulation Military Cloak, Fine Blue Princetta Cloth, Double Texture	48	50	52	,, 38 0
	54	&	56	,, 42 0
The Horse Guards Regulation Military Cloak, Best Blue Cashmere, Double Texture	48	50	52	,, 48 0
	54		56	,, 52 0
Drab Waterproof Helmets and Souwesters				,, 5 0
Drab Waterproof Rugs or Driving Aprons...	each 18s. 12-8, 16, 18, 20			0
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 inches wide per yard..				,, 7 0
Brass Eyelets, fitted at per dozen				,, 3 0

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee; also allowed on V. P. P. Parcels.

For Measure, send Height and Size round Chest.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST OF THE ABOVE POSTED ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

RIPON IRON-WORKS,

FRERE-ROAD,
NEAR PRINCE'S DOCK,
BOMBAY.

THESE NEW WORKS have been planned and laid out by us so as to secure the most practical working arrangement of the various departments, and on a scale commensurate with the execution of the HEAVIEST description of WORK.

The most modern and improved MACHINE TOOLS and Appliances are employed throughout, thus ensuring the greatest accuracy of workmanship, combined with economy and despach.

Special care is exercised in the selection of all iron for structural work and forgings.

The Foundry Departments are specially under the supervision of our MR. COUPER, whose castings are favourably known in India, and we are in a position to execute every class of Foundry work up to twenty tons, including Cylinders, Rollers and Loam Castings of all kinds, and we willingly submit tests of the quality of Iron used.

Castings of Brass, Phosphor Bronze, and Stones Metal as may be required.

Import orders entrusted to us will be carried out with promptitude, and we have secured such terms as will compare favourably with the usual rates, while we guarantee the quality.

We are prepared to submit Designs, make out Plans and Estimates, and give quotations for all descriptions of Machinery and Iron Structures, and undertake their importation, manufacture or erection.

All orders entrusted to us have our immediate personal supervision.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY,

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, BOILERMAKERS, &C.,

TELEPHONE Nos. Head Office .....30, Works.....74 — WORKS—CARNAC BUNDER, BOMBAY. HEAD OFFICE—FORBES STREET, BOMBAY. — TELEPHONE Nos. Prince's Dock.....9

HAVING taken over these old established Works, till now carried on by Messrs. FRASER & MILLER, we are prepared to submit Designs and Estimates for Roofing of all kinds—Girders, Bridges, Markets, and other open buildings. All work carried out under experienced European supervision.

WROUGHT IRON FORGINGS of all sizes.

IRON CASTINGS up to 15 tons, under experienced European supervision.

BRASS and PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS made to pattern or plan.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS of any section. Those sizes not in stock imported in seven weeks.

PORTABLE ENGINES, by Robey and Co., or Ruston, Proctor and Co. One of each size always in stock.

VERTICAL ENGINES & BOILERS, by Robey and Co., in stock up to 10 H. P.

"ROBEY" PATENT FIXED ENGINE and BOILER, as used for Electric Lighting, Ginning Factories, &c., 16 H. P. in stock.

CONTRACTORS' HAND AND STEAM PUMPS.

IRON BRIDGES, ROOFING, GIRDERS, and all kinds of manufactured iron work made and erected in any part of India.

BAR PLATE, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED and PLAIN SHEET IRON, COPPER and MUNTZ METAL SHEETS and BAR SPELTER, BLOCK TIN, PHOSPHOR BRONZE INGOTS, (all numbers) always ready.

ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS, such as Lathes, Drills, Planing and Shaping, Chatwin's Taps and Dies in sets or loose; Spanners, shifting and solid; Hand Tools of all kinds in sets or separately.

GAS and WATER PIPES both Wrought and Cast Iron, of any size supplied to order.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, by Robey and Co., and Ruston, Proctor and Co., 12 to 20 H. P. in stock.

MORTAR MILLS and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

STEAM LAUNCHES.—Designs and Estimates submitted for any size and to suit any requirements, built of either Teak, Iron, or Steel, Screw or Paddle, Speeds up to 16 knots according to size.

ELECTRIC BELLS and APPLIANCES supplied and erected.

Our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (one of the most complete that has yet been issued in India) will be ready next month, when it will be sent to CONSTITUENTS on application.

FINLAY, MUIR, & CO.,
Agents.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street, POONA. — 43, Esplanade-road; BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
Vice Versa, cheap edn.	1 8
Anne, a novel.	3 12
Cream of Leicestershire	8 0
Oliver's Urine Testing..	1 0
Manson's Filaria Sanguinis Hominis.. ...	6 12
Story of an African Farm, cheap edn. ...	3 4
Weale's Series—"Irrigation"	1 0
Cruikshank's Life, cheap edn...	4 12
Serjeant Ballantine's Experiences of a Barrister, cheap edn...	1 8
Müller's Fertilisation of Flowers	13 4
Misguidit Lassie	3 0
Help's Social Pressure.	1 8
Whinfield's Quatrains of Omar, etc.... ...	6 12
Elementary Carpentry, &c.....	0 10
Barbara Heathcote's Trial, cheap edn. ...	3 12
Maclise Portrait Gallery, do.	4 12
Letter-Writer of Modern Society	1 8
Voyage of the Wanderer	15 12
East Lynne	3 12
Spon's Workshop Receipts, vol. 2	3 4
Queen's Regulations, new and cheap edn. ...	1 4
N. Hawthorne's Works, vols. 8	40 0
Moore's Family Medicine for India, new edn.	7 8
Ladies' Pictorial Summer Number	1 0
Tinsley's Annual Summer Number... ...	0 10
Army List, monthly (July)	1 0
Belgravia Summer Number	0 10

New French Novels by various authors.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

22nd August, 1883.

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS,

31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.

Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W S American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 15, 1881. Agents.

£500 PAYABLE at age 50 or at death if previous may be secured by a monthly payment of Rs. 16-12-8 if commenced at age 20. If commenced at age 30 the rate is about twenty-four rupees a month, and if commenced at age 40 the rate is about forty-eight rupees a month. It is an advantage to effect such Provisions early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases;—death may occur before the provision is effected;—or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Every information on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay.

NOTE.—The above rates are reduced during residence in Europe; and should the claim mature in England, the amount of the policy is payable in sterling money at the rate of 2s. per rupee.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. 40 do. ,, 750
Do. fo 6 are lights of 2,000 Candles, each. ,, 1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. ,, 1,300
Do. 20 do. 500 do. ,, 3,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.
JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of PAIN.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone or efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
201, MOUNT-ROAD, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1840.

THE above firm have much pleasure in calling attention to their varied stock of Conveyances, completed and now in course of construction at their manufactory. Practical experience and close personal supervision enable them to turn out Carriages, which in design and finish contrast favorably with those of the first British and Continental builders. Simpson and Co. deem it almost unnecessary to state that they only use the best materials, and their carriages, being built with thoroughly seasoned country timber, have been proved, after lengthened trial, to withstand the trying effects of the Indian Climate infinitely better than those imported from Europe.

BROUGHAMS, of the latest design, single and double seated, circular glasses or folding up venetians in front, concealed door hinges, and the most recent improvements for one or pair of horses.

BAROUCHES, canoe-shaped or angular, for pair of horses. Miniature sizes, Canoe, Bismarck of Sociable; Simpson and Co. build these specially light, within the power of single horse or pair of Burmah ponies.

LANDAUS, canoe and angular designs, fitted with patent folding apparatus, by which a lady can open and close the carriage from inside.

STANHOPE and MAIL-PHAETONS.
Do. forming STANHOPE and WAGGONETTES.
VICTORIA PHAETONS, double or single seated, for either horses or ponies, fitted with moveable coach-box and brake for the Hills.
NEILGHERRY PHAETONS, for one or pair of ponies. Specially adapted for hill work.
CLARENCE COACHES, Canoe, Angular and Elcho patterns.
PALANKEEN COACHES, single and double venetianed.
DOG-CARTS, Tandem, Norfolk, Whitechapel Malvern.
DOG-CARTS, 4-wheeled sporting, open sparred or panelled, varnished or painted.
HUGGIES, Side Seven, Cabriolet or Angular.
TRAVELLING VANS, Simpson and Co.'s registered Van with enlarged top, fitted for either horses or bullocks.
BULLOCK COACHES.
DRAGS, Regimental, Mail Coach and Char-a-banc designs.
STATE CARRIAGES, Cee and under-spring Barouches and Landaus, completed in the most superb style, with gold or silver mountings, carved standards and Hammercloth, as built for His Highness the Nizam, &c., &c.
Drawings and Estimates sent on application.

NOTICES.

"CREAM"

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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5: Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention: Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 25.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HOME AND EDUCATION.

A LADY with several years' experience in the Management and Education of Children, will be glad to receive a limited number of BOYS to share the HOME COMFORTS of her own Sons.

The Lads will receive every care and attention, their home studies will be superintended, and they will attend the Public School in which the Lady is daily engaged in teaching. References kindly permitted to Rev. T. H. GREIG, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Marine-lines, Bombay, and Rev. H. SQUIRES, Church Mission House, Girgaum, Bombay. Further references if required.

For particulars, please address X., care of Rev. T. H. GREIG.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

THE undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS for RED STONES, FIRE-BRICKS, FIRE-CLAY, FLANGED PIPING, BENDS and TECKS (to be delivered into boats for conveyance to Bhownuggur), and for the CONSTRUCTION of a WROUGHT-IRON CHIMNEY.

Specifications and full particulars may be seen at the office of Mr. T. Drewett, M.E., No. 36, Apollo-street.

Tenders must be delivered at the Company's registered office before 3 p.m. on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

LANG MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Mercantile Press Company, Limited.

No. 39, Elphinstone Circle, 9th August, 1883.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Hamam-Street, West, on THURSDAY, the 23rd August, 1883, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June last.

To declare a dividend.

To appoint a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, and to appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.

To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 13th August, 1883.

T. DREWETT, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &C.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &C., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
PROC

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, on account of the GOKAL ASHTMI HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER.
Deputy Secretary.

Bombay, 21st August, 1883.

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the EXTENSION of our PREMISES in Rampart-row. Plan, specification and conditions of contract can be seen, and schedule of quantities of the work obtained, at our office. Sealed Tenders must be sent to us not later than 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo. We do not bind ourselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

DAVID SASSOON & CO.

Bombay, 20th August, 1883.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION to be held on the 24th instant, JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK, Esquire, will ask the Acting Municipal Commissioner as to the circumstances under which, and the extent to which, the recent frauds in the Deputy Executive Engineer's Department were committed; why the frauds remained undetected from 1879; who was the immediate superior of the person guilty of the frauds; whether there is any efficient system of checks and counter-checks in the Municipal offices, regarding moneys received and paid over to the Municipal Treasury; whether it is the duty of the Controller and the Auditors to the Corporation to verify and check such receipts and payments; and what steps the Commissioner has taken and will take to reimburse the Municipality the money embezzled, and to protect the Municipal revenue from similar frauds in future.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 23rd August, 1883.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.—In the London Bankruptcy Court.—In the MATTER of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors instituted by JOHN EDWARD BUDGER, formerly of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Lahore, in the Empire of India; 3, New London-street, Mark-lane, in the City of London; Garrick House, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, in the county of Middlesex; and Bordeaux, in France, wine and spirit merchant, but now of No. 10, Inkerman-terrace, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, and now out of business.—ARTHUR WILLIAM BLUNT, of 14, Queen Victoria-street, in the City of London, public accountant, has been APPOINTED TRUSTEE of the property of the debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this tenth day of July, 1883.—WM. F. MURRAY, Registrar.

SHARE LIST WILL CLOSE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1883.

ILITHORAI AND KARTARY GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL Rs. 3,00,000.

First issue of Rs. 1,50,000, in 1,500 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which 750 are reserved for vendors. 350 have already been applied for, and subscriptions are now invited for the remaining 400 Shares.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Rs. 10 per share on application, Rs. 40 on allotment, and the balance at the discretion of the Directors.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:—F. BELL.—R. STANES.
No Directors' fees till the Mine pays.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. COWDELL, WOOLEY & WINTERTON, Ootacamund.
BANKERS & SECRETARIES:—Messrs. STANES & Co.
OFFICE:—COONOOR.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of ACQUIRING the ILITHORAI and KARTARY PROPERTIES, with machinery erected thereon, for the sum of Rs. 1,000,000 (being actual cost to vendors) and to provide Rs. 50,000 for working expenses. Should expected good results necessitate the erection of heavier machinery, in order to work both properties efficiently, a second issue of 1,500 shares will be made, and shareholders of 1st issue will be entitled to shares of 2nd issue at par.

ILITHORAI:—A persistent reef has been exposed and opened out to a depth of 40 ft., a battery of 10 head stamps has been erected and some 150 tons of quartz crushed.

Unselected surface stone gave 12 grs. free gold per ton.

Unselected stone at 40 ft. depth gave 1 dwt. 12 grs. free gold per ton, showing decided improvement at the greater depth. A tunnel is now being cut to strike the reef 200 ft. below surface and has already been driven 200 ft.

KARTARY:—Some work has been done on this property and the reef opened out at various points. The stone here is exceedingly rich and 22½ tons have been carted to and treated at the Ilithoral Mill, with the following good results:—

1st crushing 11 tons { yield of free gold per ton 5 dwt. 1 gr. / yield of gold from concentrates..... " 12 gr.
per ton 5 dwt. 13 grs.

2d crushing 11½ tons { yield of free gold per ton 7dwt. 14 gr. / yield of gold from concentrates... " 12 grs.
per ton 8 dwt. 2 grs.

It is to be noted that the public are asked to subscribe only after results have proved highly encouraging, and gold in more than paying quantities has been obtained from one of the Mines. The special extrinsic advantages of the properties are also considerable. The climate is healthy and the mines are in proximity to the station of Coonoor, whilst the communications are good. There is abundance of labour and ample water supply, a river running through both properties. The enterprise is not burdened with heavy preliminary outlay in the shape of exaggerated values paid to vendors, promotion money, Directors' fees, a board and other heavy expenses which have been detrimental to the success of other Indian Mines. The present Company may therefore claim to start with more than an ordinary chance of success.

Competent Engineers have reported most favorably on both these properties (see prospectus), and with the important natural advantages of water, sufficient by means of a turbine, to drive 30 head of stamps in the driest weather, it is estimated that 3 dwts. per ton will pay.

Cultivation:—Blue gums are being freely planted out on the Kartary land, and it is proposed to plant Cinchonas and Blue Gums on Ilithoral, next season, which may in time be expected to yield a considerable item of income.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be had on application at the BANKERS' OFFICE, COONOOR.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A large MUSICAL BOX playing 12 "Sankey and Moody's" popular Hymns, TO BE SOLD cheap.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES combine all the latest improvements with a simplicity far exceeding all other Machines. They sew the Lockstitch presenting the same appearance on both sides of the material. They sew from the finest Muslin to the thickest Leather. They are complete with all accessories, and can be had for cash or on hire from the Company's only office in Bombay, 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

JUST received FISHING TACKLE, consisting of ARTIFICIAL FLIES, HOOKS, GUTS, REELS, RODS, SPOON BAITS, BAITING NEEDLES, &c.—HARTON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, CHEAP a Coventry Company's BICYCLE, at CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers.

WANTED, a turnout complete, HORSE, not under 14 hands, ride or drive, and DOGCART. Address W. H., Adelphi Hotel.

ANY gentleman desiring to reside in the Fort can be accommodated from 1st September next. Apply to M. G., care of this office.

PHENYLE! PHENYLE!! PHENYLE!!! Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency, B. PHILLIPS & Co., 17, Church-gate-street.

TO BE SOLD by order of the mortgagee, French-polished teakwood furniture and a cottage pianoforte, at CRAWFORD and Co.'s rooms, to-day, at 1 p.m.

THOSE WHO APPLIED in connection with the advertisement of "H. G." in this paper of 13th instant are informed that the POST has been FILLED UP.

BOMBAY CHURCH INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL MEETING TO-DAY in Cathedral vestry at 5 p.m. Choral Evensong with address by Reverend Luke Rivington at 6 p.m.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

ANCHOR DYE (fast colour), Ladies' Black Thread Hose, Rs. 3-4 pr. Pure Silk Ditto Rs. 9-8 pr. Ladies' vests, &c., just arrived.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

HATS.—All the new shapes, in Black, Brown, Drab and Fawn. Black Dress and Drab Shut Hats, &c.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., General Outfitters, Bombay.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a BUTLER for catering mess, capable of taking charge of mess accounts and cellar. Apply with testimonials to Mess Secretary, 4, "P. W. O." M. L. C., Kamptee, C. P. Liberal salary.

WANTED, a CONTRACTOR'S ASSISTANT for the Bengal and North-Western Railway, who understands the working of Bull's Patent Kilns thoroughly. Apply with references and terms to M. N. & Co., Contractors, 113, Breach Candy Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkaari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PORK SAUSAGES can be obtained at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, made from home-fed pork. Re. 1 per lb. A few hours' notice required.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction in the lane opposite the Chira Bazaar, by order of the mortgagee, old building materials of property No. 61, Girgaum Road.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1883.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY BY THE WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, PRICE & CO.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of superior perfumery by the well-known makers, Price and Co., just received, consisting of bear's grease, marrow oil, pomade, philocome, water perfumes, assorted soaps, assorted fruit syrup, lime-juice, lime and glycerine, hair oil, sarsaparilla, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

4 bales twist.
1 " bed sheets.
3 " grey shirtings.
3 cases turkey red prints.
5 bales grey T. cloth.
1 bale navy canvas.
2 bales hessian cloth.
2 cases colored merino.
On account of the underwriters—
A V—1044—1 case S W D white shirtings, ex Utopia.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1883.

NOTICES.

THACKER AND CO.'S HALF-TOLA NOTE PAPER.

	Rs.	a.
Per Packet, 120 sheets	1	0
Envelopes to match, per 100	1	0
Large size paper, per 120 sheets	1	4
Envelopes to match, per 100	1	4

This paper is specially prepared for the HALF ANNA INLAND POSTAGE.

One sheet of paper and one envelope weighing under half tola, being the half anna postage, and 3 sheets of paper and one envelope weighing under half ounce being the 4½ annas overland postage.

VALUE-PAYABLE PARCELS.—To those having no accounts with us, we recommend the VALUE PAYABLE SYSTEM as a great convenience; it not only ensures safe transit (the Post office being responsible for the value of the Parcels), but the trouble of procuring remittances for small sums are avoided.

THACKER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, COPPER PLATE PRINTERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, NEWSAGENTS.

LAWN-TENNIS AND BADMINTON.

Lawn-tennis Bats, best English make, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.
Badminton Bats, best quality, Rs. 2-8 each.
A complete set of Badminton, consisting of 4 best Bats, 12 Shuttlecocks, String Cord, Net with Poles, Pegs, &c., with Book of Instructions, in dealwood case. Price Rs. 30.
Lawn-tennis Balls, flannel covered, silk sewn, regulation size. Price Rs. 8 per dozen.
The Championship Regulation Lawn-tennis Balls, covered in best cloth, cemented and sewn. Price Rs. 10-8 per dozen.
Nets, strong cord. Price Rs. 5 and Rs. 8 each.
Shoes, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per pair.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

PHOTO. FRAMES.—A large and varied selection of the above in plush, leather, glass, olivewood, &c.
PHOTOS OF THE CELEBRATED ACTRESSES, mounted on glass in plush frames, cabinet size. Price Rs. 5 each.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

JAPANNED HELMET CASES, made of best tinned Steel.
STEEL CABIN TRUNKS, made shallow suitable for keeping under railway carriages, dog-carts, grassed or with good brass iron locks, sizes: 24 by 13½ by 9—Rs. 27 by 15 by 9½—Rs. 12. 30 by 17 by 10½—Rs. 15. 32 by 20 by 13—Rs. 17.
JAPANNED TIN BOXES. Sizes: 20 by 15 by 13—Rs. 16. 24 by 17 by 14½—Rs. 20. 27 by 19 by 17—Rs. 25.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

SOUNDY AND Co., Limited.

PIANOFORTE PRICE LIST.

[illegible] straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, mounted from corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.

SYMPATHETIC Grand Square Piano, Rich American walnut, overstrung scale, solid complete bronzed iron-frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers 7 octaves, best ivory keys with ivory fronts, repeater action, richly polished case, with rounded front corners, and plinth. Rs. 750.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with a solid iron frame cast in one piece, the bridge included, and extending over pin plank. The workmanship is of the finest description. The general appearance of the instrument is without exception the handsomest form of square Piano made. The front ends and also the back is panelled and the case is also screwed, and secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design. Rs. 800.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC is quite unnecessary, regarding similarity of names. Our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos are made by the Original and Genuine firm of that name at Stuttgart. The instruments are sparely strung throughout upon scientific principles, the iron frame is cast in one piece and cannot break through the bass end like some badly constructed Pianos. We invite comparison of our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos with any other grand square imported.

THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, walnut, or ebonized case, mouldings in relief, handsome sconces, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 8 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 450.

THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, gilt ornamentation, brass sconces, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, oblique scale, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. High 5 ft. 5 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 500.

THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, solid dark walnut case, screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale. High 4 ft, 2 in., broad 4 ft. 9 in., deep 2 ft. Rs. 650.

SOLID Canadian walnut upright Grand, thoroughly screwed and secured in every way, handsome panelled front, brass sconces, carved trusses, complete iron frame extended over pin plank, straight scale, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 2 ft. 1 in. Rs. 725.

A SIMILAR instrument to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves. High 4 ft. 4 in., broad 5 ft., deep 2 ft. 2 in. Rs. 800.

THE "DRAWING ROOM" Grand, solid ebonized case, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves, length 5 ft. 10 in., breadth 4 ft. 6 in. Rs. 900.

THESE Pianofortes combine in the highest degree all the requisites of a perfect Pianoforte—power, richness, and singing quality of tone; ease and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action, and durability.

THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND.—In solid Canadian walnut case, screwed and secured to resist climatic influence, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves, length 6 ft. 4 in., breadth 4 ft. 10 in. Rs. 1,100.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.—These beautiful grands are unequalled for the rich quality and volume of tone. They are made with solid full iron frame extending over pin plank, overstrung bass, improved mathematical scale, double check repeater action, finest ivory fronted keys, thoroughly screwed and secured in every part, rich massive case, and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Equally adapted for use in the concert or drawing-room. Rs. 1,300.

COLLARD and COLLARD short IRON GRAND.—In solid walnut, screwed and secured with brass plates, solid iron frame and pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, registered key board, length 6 feet, breadth 4ft. 8 in. Rs. 1,300.

NOTE.—All the above form our standard instruments and we have always several of each kind in stock to select from.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, a large number of Pianos not above enumerated, grands, semi-grands, square and upright Pianos at prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS returned from hire, at reduced prices, a large stock always on hand to select from.

PIANOS for HIRE in Bombay or Up-Country. Pianos Tuned. Repaired or taken in Exchange.

Sole appointed agents in India for the old established and genuine firm

SCHIEDMAYER,
PIANOFORTE MAKERS,
STUTTGART,
who make for us only
SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES.

With special design of complete iron frame which we GUARANTEE not to break like many inferior constructed Pianos by other makers.

Separate Lists with Illustrations of each Instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£190,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and WAREHOUSES.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for		Stamps
1882	£300,690	
1881	£883,324	

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on approved lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,251,277 3 1	1876	£2,492,950 1 4
1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£2,673,299 5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
	" 5,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
1,376 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 44,74,800.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,00 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me.
Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURES me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond, at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Deccan (s), from London; Castle Eden (s) Port Said.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Oriental (s) and Mobile (s), for Persian Gulf; Oakland, Calcutta; Culna (s), Calcutta, &c.

CONFIRMATION.—A confirmation will be held at 6 p.m. to-day in Girgaum Church, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

FAIR.—The annual Mankeshwar fair will be held on the Old Gunpowder-road, Mazagon, to-morrow, and will continue for three successive days.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 18th August shows an increase of Rs. 1,24,678, as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 18th August shows an increase of Rs. 50,459 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES AND CASH.—Mr. Essaj, of Forbes-street, Fort, reported to the police on Tuesday last thefts of currency notes and cash of the collective valued of Rs. 64, from the drawer of his writing table, which had always been kept locked up to within the last few days.

THEFT.—Allybhoy Moosajee, a native confectioner having his shop at Bhendy Bazaar-road, has reported to the police that on Monday night some person entered his shop and stole a wooden box, which had been removed into his compound, and there forced open. The contents consisted of currency notes and cash to the value of Rs. 200.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Robert Burke, a private of H. M.'s 1st Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, stationed at Colaba, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of being drunk and disorderly in the Native Town on the night previous. He was fined Rs. 2-8. Constable Collis, V. C., who prosecuted the case, applied for a summons against another private belonging to the same regiment, named Coppingcer, who had been arrested by him at the same time, but who had escaped. The magistrate ordered a summons to be issued against Coppinger.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—A Alexanderson, G. Williamson, J. Nelson, C. Anderson, F. Lawson, and A. Olsal, seamen of the steamship Castleford, were yesterday charged with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty. The accused said they had refused to work after 6 p.m. during the time the ship was in harbour, as they considered night work should not be imposed, especially having regard to the fact that they had been working hard the whole day, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. The captain of the Castleford said all the crew bore a good character, and that he was quite satisfied with their work. He was, however, compelled to prosecute them, as the men would not heed his advice and turn out to duty when they were ordered to do so by the chief officer at 4 p. m. on Tuesday. The magistrate said that, according to the articles of the ship, they were in duty bound to work at any time, no matter whether it was day or night. They appeared to be good and hard-working men, and he had no doubt they had been badly advised. The accused still refusing to return to duty, they were each sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LOSS OF THE S.S. KNIGHT OF THE BATH.

THE evidence in the inquiry by the Marine Court, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain Edwards, Commander of the P. and O. Company's s.s. Surat, and Captain J. G. Thompson, master of the s.s. Cairo, into the circumstances of the loss of the Knight of the Bath, having closed, Mr. Cooper yesterday said the court had considered over the evidence, and that they did not think it necessary to frame any charge against the captain (Mr. Thomas Williams) of the wrecked vessel. Judgment will be delivered on Monday, the 27th inst.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—AUG. 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

The following, among other matters, were heard before his lordship to-day:—

RE SEWCHUND PREMJEE AND ANOTHER.

The Hon'ble Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of Jeysingjee Hunsraj, a creditor, moved absolute a rule *nisi*, granted on the 27th June last, requiring the insolvent to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be set aside, on the ground that, since filing his petition, he had taken no steps whatever to proceed with the matter of his insolvency, and had even served no notices. No cause was shown against the rule, and his lordship made it absolute.

RE HURGOWUN BHUGWANDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. Mr. Lang, on behalf of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., opposed the application. The opposing creditors charged the insolvent with fraud in respect of a consignment of 105 bales of cotton which were represented by him to be new Western cotton, but which, on examination at Liverpool, turned out to be an inferior quality of Compta cotton. The insolvent denied fraud, saying this purchased it of Messrs. Anderson and Co. at Rs. 152 per candy, while the rate allowed him by Messrs. Forbes and Co. was Rs. 150 per candy. It was not denied that the ruling price of new Western cotton at the time was Rs. 190 per candy. For the insolvent it was alleged that the letters the cotton bales bore were N. V., the V. being for Vingorla. In the invoice, however, which had not been made out by the insolvent, but by the creditors' officers, an error was made, the V. being turned into a W. The Commissioner remarked that this was not a case to grant the insolvent the indulgence of a protection order. The invoice was signed in full by the insolvent; it consisted of only three lines, and if there was an error, the insolvent must have seen it. Without calling upon Mr. Lang to reply, his lordship refused to grant an interim order.

RE VELLJEE NATHA.

Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, renewed an application for an interim order which was made on the last court-day. Mr. Dhairyawan opposed the application, stating the circumstances under which he considered no indulgence should be shown the insolvent. He had kept back his books and put in a fraudulent schedule. One-half the amount of the liabilities was for solicitors' costs; and it appeared that insolvent had been promoting suits and fomenting litigation. His lordship granted an interim order.

RE MADHOWJEE VISRAM.

Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, said an interim order was refused to his client on the 1st inst., in consequence of which he had found it impossible to attend his solicitors' office to give instructions in the appeal which he wanted to file from the judgment given against him and in favour of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co. The learned counsel asked for a short interim order to enable his client to go and instruct his solicitors.

Mr. Badroodin opposed the application on behalf, he said, of the unfortunate creditors who were put to the expense of coming to oppose renewed applications by the insolvent for an interim order which the court would not grant him.

The Commissioner said the Official Assignee did not consider it advisable, in the interest of the creditors, to support the present application. The indulgence of an interim order had been granted to the insolvent for some months with a view to consult his solicitors, and his lordship did not see why it should be extended to him now. The application was refused, with costs.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

THURSDAY, EVE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, APOSTLE AND MARTYR, AUG. 23.

6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Address by Rev. Luke Rivington.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimitis.—Bunnett.
Hymns 215, 274, and 372.
Anthem.—"The Son of God goes forth to War."—Sullivan.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

FRIDAY, ST. BATHOLOMEW, APOSTLE AND MARTYR, AUG. 24.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON.—According to present arrangements, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will not spend much of the coming cold weather in camp. He will visit Chamba, Dalhousie, and the neighbouring hills in the early part of his tour. On His Honor's going into camp, the duties of Private Secretary will be taken over by Lieutenant J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Staff Corps, who was admitted to the Punjab Commission last spring. Lieutenant Mason, R. E., vacating the appointment.—*Pioneer.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21st August, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·716
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	·832
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.)	83·5
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)	76·4
General Direction of Wind*	WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	337
Fall of Rain*	0·14
Total fall during the month	1·67
" year	55·65
Additional fall of rain up to 10

TELEGRAMS.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF THE AMEER ABDUL RAHMAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

It is reported and generally believed in Peshawur that the Ameer of Afghanistan has been shot dead by his nephew, Nadir Khan, son of the late Ameer Azim Khan.

INVESTITURE OF SIR EVELYN BARING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

This evening Sir E. Baring was invested with the insignia of the second class of the Most Exalted Order of Star of India. Mr. Jones, Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and Colonel Chesney were decorated with the badge of the third class of the Order. All the members of the Order present in Simla attended. About 120 guests were also present. The Viceroy, when knighting Sir Evelyn, said in the name of the Queen and Empress of India and by Her Majesty's command, I hereby invest you with the honorable insignia of the Star of India, of which Most Exalted Order Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Commander." After the ceremony had ended a procession of Knights Commander and Companions of the Star of India was formed.

THE POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 22.

The following is the prize list of the exhibition, which was opened this evening :—The Governor's prize, Colonel Hancock's "Castle Rock ;" Mr. Robertson's prize, Mr. Fford's "Panchgani Hills ;" Mr Peile's prize, Colonel Pullan's "A burn in shade ;" the Commander-in-Chief's prizes, no competitions ; the Gaekwar's prizes, best painting, Mr. Calastry Raju's "Parthanee ;" General Hogg's prize, Sergeant Webb's "Tethered lamb," after Landseer ; Khan Bahadoor Padumjee Pestonjee's prize, Mr. DeMello's, "A Mahomedan ;" second prize, Pestonjee Bomanjee's "My wife feeding a parrot ;" the Society's Prizes :—(1) figure in oil, Mrs. Whitworth's "Not quite convinced," (2) figure in water colour, Mrs. Rivett-Carnac's "Native woman," (3) black and white, Miss Birdwood's "Chowk Hill," (4) sketches, landscape in oil, Mrs. Stopford, (5) sketches, landscape in water colour, Mrs. Jardine, (6) painting, still life, Mr. Palmer's "Indian fruit," (7) copy in oil, water colour, or chalk, Mrs. Rivett-Carnac's "Touchstone," (8) landscape photograph, Mr. Cousses, (9) best picture by a lady amateur not the winner of any other prize, Mrs. Winter's "Gorse," (10) Indian carving, General Hardinge, (11) Indian wood-work, Mr. Wimbridge, metal-work, Mr. Clark.

The following were highly commended :—Pictures, Miss Peile, Mrs. Vidal, Mrs. Willoughby, Miss Bailey, Miss Hall, Mrs. Stopford, Mrs. Cann, Colonel Pullan, Mrs. Griffiths, and others. Commended—Mrs. Cummins, Miss Gonne, Mr. D'Jesus, Mrs. Charles, Mr. Calthrop, Captain Stopford, Mr. Anderson, and others.

H. E. the Governor opened the Exhibition with a short speech. He said the show of pictures was up to the average. He was glad to see the interest taken in art, and especially in Indian subjects. The Calcutta Exhibition had possibly affected prejudicially the number of exhibits. His Excellency hoped that this and similar exhibitions might stimulate Indian trade, and the appreciation of Indian art-work at home.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The results of the municipal elections here are as follows :—For the station ward, Mr. Walker, 709 votes ; Mr. Franklin, 596 votes ; Mr. Hibbert, 543 votes ; Mr. Robertson, 515 votes ; Mr. Phelps, 498 votes ; Mr. Hume, 497 votes ; Mr. Tupper, 482 votes ; Mr. Halkett, 241 votes. The non-election of Mr. Tupper is much deplored, for it was considered by practical men that he would, if elected, have formed one of the best working members on the new committee. The votes for the bazaar ward are as follows :—Dwarka Dass, banker, 339 votes ; Gobind Baboo, baniah, 308 votes ; Sharif Hosein, of Hosein Bux and Co., 271 votes ; Abdulla Khan, pleader, 182 votes ; Abdul Karim, 172 votes ; Wa. Mahomed 51 votes ; Jil Mal 19 votes.

The six candidates at the head of the poll in the station ward, and the three in the bazaar ward, were declared elected.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POLICY OF LORD RIPON'S GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote attacked the policy of the Government in their mode of conducting Parliamentary proceedings, and, amongst other things, complained of the alarming reticence of Her Majesty's Ministers relative to the Madagascar affair.

In reply, Mr. Gladstone said that nothing had occurred in Madagascar to disturb the friendly alliance of England and France.

Referring to some remarks of Sir Stafford Northcote on the Marquis of Ripon's policy in India, Mr. Gladstone said he regretted they had been made, as they were calculated to weaken the hands of the Viceroy. The Right Hon'ble gentleman proceeded to say that the opinions of Anglo-Indians on this point were not judged by Her Majesty's Government to be the best, inasmuch as they were inclined to indulge in a spirit of ascendency, which must be checked. Mr. Gladstone then extolled the courage and discretion of the Marquis of Ripon, and said that opposition to his policy will subside when Anglo-Indians recognise the dangers they prognosticate to be shadowy. In the meantime, he said, the British Government must go steadily on in building up a civilized society in India.

THE VISIT OF DHULEEP SINGH.

Replying to a further question, Mr. Gladstone said that the Government had no information respecting the reported postponement of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh's visit to India, and that the matter had been referred to the Indian Government.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

It is reported that the relations between France and Spain are not satisfactory.

VISIT OF THE KING OF SPAIN TO THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

MADRID, Aug. 21.

It is announced that His Majesty King Alphonse will visit the Emperor of Germany on the 20th of September.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa arrived here this morning of the 20th inst.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.

The Hall Line steamer Warneth Hall left here yesterday, this afternoon.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India arrived here from Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

SUEZ, Aug. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Africa, outward bound, from Bombay and Malabar Coast passed this evening of the 20th inst.

COLOMBO, Aug. 22.

The mail-steamer Sindh, from China, arrived.

The mail-steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats 5-3

London Cotton Market has been quiet. ..... 32d.

Liverpool Cotton Market has been quiet. 5-3

Bills do. 5-3

Sh. Male Twist 9-0½

Fine Bengal Paper 9¾

Fine 8¾

Consols for account 100

Egyptian Unified, Sterling Loan 103½

Five per cent. French Rentes 109

Silver 50 9-16

Private Bricaos.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(August 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect.

FRANCE.—Via Indo-European, perfect.

RUSSIA.—Via Indo-European, perfect. Via Tabreez, perfect. Via Kertch, perfect.

GERMANY.—Via Indo-European, perfect. Via Kertch, perfect. Via Teheran, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect.

AUSTRIA.—Via Kertch, perfect. Via Teheran, perfect.

ITALY.—Via Indo-European, perfect. Via Teheran, perfect. Via Anson, perfect.

TURKEY.—Via Indo-European, perfect. Via Teheran, perfect.

Cable perfect.

Cable interrupted.

Cable working.

Cable working.

Cable working

debate in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) They have left the matter to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett —(laughter)—and although a notice appears in his name for next Friday, I am told that he does not find it easy to frame the words of the resolution which he intends to propose. But while there does not appear to be any anxiety to bring this question forward where both sides could and would be heard there has been a most determined, most energetic, and most persistent effort to lead public opinion to condemn the policy of Lord Ripon; and, as one of those who approve of that policy, I would say that, after all, for good or for ill, England governs India, and that as the public opinion of England governs the Parliament of England, it is our duty to take care that not one side only shall be presented to the public. (Cheers.) You have heard the other side to-day. I am not now alluding so much to the speech of Mr. Bright, whose eloquence and whose knowledge of India you have long known. I could wish with all my heart that if we had a debate on this subject in the House of Commons the representative of the people of India, whom we have just heard were there to plead their cause. (Cheers.) I am not sure that, some English constituency may not think it an honour and a privilege to send to the House of Commons an Indian champion of their Indian fellow-subjects; but at any rate what we have heard will teach the public that there are two sides to this question. (Cheers.) I entirely agree with Mr. Bright that perhaps the most striking feature of the agitation is its exaggeration—the insufficiency of the measures which are denounced, even from the point of view of those who denounce them, to produce the effects which they apprehend. Take, for instance, the Municipal or Local Self-Government Bill—I am not sure that that is not the most important measure of the two. (Hear, hear.) I am not sure that the opposition to Mr. Ilbert's Bill is not mainly opposition on account of the Local Self-Government Bill. It is a most important fact, of which Mr. Ghose told us, that the outcry against Mr. Ilbert's Bill was but little heard until after the local self-government measure had appeared. But now consider this last Bill. It has been decried and denounced as an abdication of English rule, as destructive to all government in India; and yet when we come to examine it we find that it is solely and simply an attempt to develop those municipal institutions which by successive governors and statesmen of India have been declared to be a most hopeful and important fact. I might support this by many quotations, but I will only give you one from the words of a man who was perhaps the greatest of Indian Viceroys, as well as one of the greatest Englishmen that ever lived. I mean Lord Lawrence. He was certainly not weak or wanting in firmness; and what did he say about Indian municipal institutions? "Great benefits are to be expected from the establishment of a system of municipal administration in India. Neither the central nor the local governments are capable of providing either the funds or the executive agency for improvements in the various cities and towns of India which are demanded by the rapid development of the wealth of the country. The people of India are quite capable of administering their own affairs. The municipal feeling is so deeply rooted in them that the village communities are each like little republics, and holding the position we do in India, every feeling of duty and policy would induce us to leave as much as possible of the business of the country to be done by the people." (Cheers.) This was no hasty remark in conversation, or even in a private letter; it is an extract from a resolution passed by Lord Lawrence's Government on the 31st of August, 1864, and signed by him. There was a debate in the House of Lords in which both sides were heard on this question. Lord Lytton there attacked Lord Ripon's policy, I must say with remarkable ability, and we must all admit that everything that could be said was said by that noble lord, and as his lordship was replied to by Lord Kimberley, Lord Northbrook, and the Lord Chancellor, speaking on behalf of the Government both sides were heard. In that debate the question raised was clearly narrowed down from one involving the destruction of government to one of mere detail. The question being whether English district officials should not preside over the municipalities, Lord Ripon thinks, and I believe rightly, that as a rule these municipalities would be better minded and controlled from without than from within—that there would be an advantage in English officials not being responsible for the decisions of the councils, and in the municipalities relying upon their own responsibility; but he has stated repeatedly in the clearest possible terms that he would apply no hard-and-fast rule to the municipalities throughout India; and does not intend to treat all districts alike; that he intends to consider the position of each district, and, above all, to regard the difference between rural communities and communities in towns; and further that he intends that in instances in which it may appear desirable the English district officials should continue for the present to be members of the council. Yet there are Anglo-Indians who still say, and I doubt not still think, that this measure means revolution. (Hear, hear.) Well, now, I wish to say a word about the Ilbert Bill. By the Queen's Proclamation which has been referred to it is declared that officials of all classes are to be admitted to offices impartially, the duties of which they are qualified by their education, ability, and integrity to discharge. That proclamation says nothing about colour, nothing about race; the three conditions are education, ability, and integrity. Now, what are the facts? Natives of India have been tempted to strive to obtain the necessary education at great cost and by great trouble, and by the results of examinations in this country they have shown themselves qualified to act as judges, judges in the case of Europeans as well as natives, in the three presidential cities. In Calcutta, for instance, they have tried causes in which Englishmen were concerned; they have judged Europeans and have judged well; and now because it is proposed to extend this system to the provinces, and under very limited conditions to admit a very small number of native judges to the same position as that occupied by other presidential cities—their qualifications having been carefully tested—because that is proposed we almost see the advice seriously given that Englishmen should be recommended to leave India unless the Viceroy of India be recalled and disgraced. (Laughter.) Now it is rather instructive to look back and see another example of this strong Anglo-Indian feeling. This feeling of race-prejudice was quite as strongly shown some years ago when the glaring injustice was removed that no European could be tried in a court except by European judges. When an Act was passed to remove that there was as much outcry raised against it as we witness now, and I believe that the first time a man was punished under that Act—published for a serious offence—there was a renewal of the outcry. As regards the opinions of the judges of the High Court of Calcutta which are published to-day, I may remark that, although these judges suggest some modifications of the Bill, there is no attempt to assert that the principle of it is wrong. Looking at the exaggerations on this subject, I would ask why these glaring inconsistencies between facts and fears? Why this inconsistency between what we now hear and past professions? There is need of explanation, and I am sorry to say that I believe the explanation to be this, that great principles are at stake even in this measure; that there is a reaction against the glorious Proclamation of the Queen; that there is a belief, and an attempt to realise the belief, that India should be governed by a European governing class, as Mr. Ghose said, but as I would say by an English governing caste. (Hear, hear.) Well, I believe that an attempt to realise that idea would be fraught with peril; and I would call upon those who hold it to remember one or two facts. They must not forget that this governing caste must be supported by an army in which a very large majority do not belong to that governing caste, but are Hindoos. They must not forget two other facts—that English principles of government, if they mean anything, mean the abolition of all caste; and they must not forget that our jurisdiction for being in India is not merely that we give to the Hindoos law and order, but that we aim at raising them in the standard of civilization. This is not only the justification of our rule in so far as we strive to do it, but it is, to a certain extent, whether we will it or not, the necessity of our rule, and a necessity with which even the opponents of Lord Ripon's policy will have to deal. We cannot help, by our very contact with the natives of India imbuing them, or, if you prefer the term, infecting them, with Western modes of thought, Western aspirations, and Western ideas. But while we are doing that we cannot but weaken the old bonds of society; and herein lies the danger as well as the hope of the future of India. England has placed India in the path of progress, but there is no denying that it is a path beset with danger. Doubtless there is a very difficult task imposed upon Lord Ripon and upon all Indian Viceroys and, indeed, upon the English Parliament, and the people of England. (Hear, hear.) English Government of India must be firm and strong. The term of duration of a weak Government would not long, and while it lasted it would be the greatest curse that could be inflicted upon the millions of inhabitants of India; but our Government of India must be just as well as firm, and above all we must not forget or fear our principles of liberty. (Cheers.) Lord Ripon does not fear those principles through which England have become a mighty nation, as, for example, the principle of equal justice in the administration of law. Therefore I call upon you to support him against this outcry, which is equal in violence, and equal, I believe, in unfairness and unreason, to that with which Lord Canning was assailed when he strove, and I am thankful to say with great success, to prevent justice from being replaced by revenge. (Loud cheers.)

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, M.P., (late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal), in seconding the resolution, said the attendance on that platform showed that Anglo-Indian opinion was not undivided on that question. As regarded the Anglo-Indian lawyers, there were two gentlemen there who might be prepard to say something for them. (Laughter.) He thought the chairman had been a little too hard on the English civil servants, and in his opinion there were more retired civil servants than servants who were actually working in India who had gone astray on that question. He believed that the great majority of the English civil servants in India had been protectors of the natives. Lord Ripon had shown himself a true Liberal in reference to Indian policy, a Liberal who worked to promote the good of the people, and his predecessor, Lord Mayo, under whom he (Sir G. Campbell) had the honour to serve, had the same object. Mr. Ghose had very fairly described the character of Mr. Ilbert's Bill. The opponents of that Bill had hardly condescended to stoop to argument, and it was with great pleasure that he read Lord Kimberley's rebuke of the deputation that waited upon him. (Cheers.) He believed that all the stories which had been told about capital being driven from India were fictions got up for the purpose of agitation. Local self-government had been advocated by many Governors of India and many great men who had lived there, and Lord Ripon was only trying to extend what was indigenous to the country. (Cheers.)

MR. HYNDMAN having, amid considerable interruption, obtained permission to move an amendment, proposed the following: "That this meeting, while cordially supporting the policy of Lord Ripon in giving greater authority to duly-qualified native officials, as well as in checking the greed and cruelty of the native landlords of Bengal deeply regrets that the Government and the House of Commons should have destroyed all confidence in English justice, or in the consistency of English statesmen, by refusing to support the vehement protest of Lord Ripon and his Council against charging a considerable portion of the cost of our bondholders' war for the conquest of Egypt upon the revenues of India."

The amendment having been seconded was negatived, only two or three hands being raised in favour of it. The resolution was then put and carried almost unanimously.

MR. CHICHELE PLOWDEN (Census Commissioner for India, and late extra member of the Viceroy's Council), moved the following: "That this meeting expresses its entire approval of the two measures by which Lord Ripon proposes to raise the higher class of native magistrates to a position of equality with their European colleagues, and to extend the principles of government to populations whose loyalty and intelligence fit them to enjoy the privilege." He said his opinion with respect to Lord Ripon's policy might be summed up in very few words. He knew it was just, he knew it was honest and earnest; he believed it was sound and practical, and he thought that if consistently carried out it held out great promise both for India and for England. He would go further and say that he was firmly convinced that it was the only policy which could be safely pursued in India. (Cheers.) It was about 30 years since he entered the Civil Service in India, and the greatest part of his time having been passed in the discharge of duties connected with municipal administrative duties, he felt that they must now give to the people themselves a share in the work of administration. As regarded the apprehended loss of English prestige, as a result of passing Mr. Ilbert's Bill, he could not understand how our doing what was just could diminish our prestige—(hear, hear)—and he thought the effect would be the reverse. (Cheers.) Of the 188,000 Europeans who were resident in India, 5,000 were not British, and these were liable to be tried by native magistrates, and why should more injustice be done to Englishmen who were accused than to a few Austrians or Danes? (Hear, hear.)

MR. W. MARKBY (late judge of the High Court, Calcutta), in seconding the resolution, said it had been contended by some persons that it was essential to their continued possession of India that they should retain the power of trying Englishmen accused of offence in their own hands. He would not dwell on that point; but he must remark that every Secretary of State for India and every Viceroy had affirmed the proposition that the natives of India must be employed in the administration of the affairs of India. (Cheers.) The question had been put to them, "How would you like to be tried by a coloured judge?" In the debates which accompanied the legislation of 1833 that question was discussed, and Mr. Charles Grant, in moving the resolution of the Charter of the East India Company, said—what had been held since by all the leading statesmen of India—that British subjects who wished to serve in India could be permitted to do so only on one condition, namely, that they must submit not only to the same laws as the natives, but to the same tribunals, civil and criminal. (Cheers.) Therefore, he maintained that the question whether an Englishman would like to be tried by a native judge had nothing to do with the question now before the public. (Hear, hear.) The Indian Government was bound to carry out the promises which had been given to the natives in regard to that subject, and any delay in doing so was an injustice. Since he entered that room a gentleman had informed him that the judges of the Bombay courts had, with one single exception, written minutes in favour of the policy of Mr. Ilbert's Bill. (Cheers.) After his own twelve years' experience in Calcutta, he was of opinion that a very large increase of powers ought to be given to native judges of India. (Cheers.) As regarded Sir James Stephen, he (Professor Markby) did not complain of what he had said recently, but he complained that he refused to draw the logical conclusion from opinions expressed by him in India. Sir James had admitted that the qualifications of many natives of India for the exercise of the largest powers were unimpeachable, and it was impossible for any one to deny their integrity and ability. (Cheers.) What, then, could be the meeting had been called simply to oppose Mr. Ilbert's Bill. He then put the resolution and declared it to be carried, there being evidently a large number of dissentients.

Colonel Malleson rose, amid renewed uproar and calls of "Amendment," to move the next resolution, which was to the effect that a Committee should be formed and requested to draw up and circulate for signature a petition to Parliament against the Bill, names being read. It was, he said, amid continued interruptions, on behalf of their countrymen in India that he wished to speak, and with no political object. He could say from experience there that he was about to address a meeting of the industrial classes, and he had never before met an audience of that kind unwilling to listen. Finding it impossible to proceed, the gallant officer contented himself with proposing the resolution.

Mr. Dawson, who seconded the resolution under similar difficulties to those encountered by the mover, said those who felt the Bill to be wrong were bound to take steps that might make their views known to the English public. They were in favour of justice being done, but what proof was there that there had been injustice hitherto? (Groans.) Lord Ripon himself admitted his failure when the immediate necessity for the proposed change. Let Englishmen beware how they imperilled their Empire in India. He had heard it stated in the Bombay Press, and it was not contradicted by them, that there existed in India schools in which perjury was taught as an art. (Part of the audience continued the interruption, but he proceeded to speak with vigour and contempt for the noisy persons, who he said, "tumble beasts." He proceeded to urge that no wrong or injustice had been shown to exist under the present system, and he was then interrupted by cries of "Three cheers for Gladstone," a cry which was responded to with vigour.)

The resolution was put by the Chairman, and declared to be carried, the numbers appearing about equal.

Colonel Prendergast Walsh appealed to the meeting, as an old Indian soldier, to give him a hearing on that question. (Uproar.) He had spent his life in India, and had never been an enemy of the natives. He had sat on the bench as a magistrate, and he would tell the advocates of the Bill that they were seeking to injure 250 millions of people. He concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The motion, having been seconded, was adopted, and the proceedings terminated amid uproarious counter-demonstrations from the two parties who had constituted the meeting.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

LORD STANLEY of Alderley presided on July 30, at a meeting of the East India Association, held in the Exeter Hall Council Chamber, called for the purpose of considering the grievances of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian communities.

Mr. D. S. White, President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, explained that the Associations of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay were formed in consequence of the position of the Eurasians and domiciled Europeans, and the increasing difficulty they experienced in finding the means of living in decency. Mr. White drew attention to the fact that these communities in India are the nearest to England in thought and other circumstances. If, therefore, it is considered essential that the civilisation and thought of Europe should supplant or modify the ancient civilisation and thought of India, then he urged that it is of the utmost importance to so encourage Eurasians and domiciled Europeans as to enable them to act as models which the other native races may copy with benefit to themselves and advantage to the British Government in India.

Mr. D. Sutherland, barrister-at-law, pointed out that all Indian towns are being gradually, if not rapidly, filled with a resident Christian population of pure English or mixed descent, who are England for the most part in their habit and sympathies, and who on critical occasions have displayed the courage, the high principle, and the love of freedom of their father-race. The circumstances surrounding the origin of the Anglo-Indian community have made the great bulk of them poor even to chronic distress; nevertheless they have, entirely unaided by Government, built up schools and other institutions, supplied public servants for all branches of the Administration, sent a fair proportion of their youth to Europe for education, and in the fighting seasons of British rule have fought and died like Englishmen. But the Anglo-Indian, Indo-European or Eurasian classes suffer many serious grievances at the hands of the Indian Government, and Mr. Sutherland explained that the chief of these are a deprivation of education facilities which are conceded to the native Indians, their virtual exclusion from the covenanted Civil Service, the Military, Medical, Ecclesiastical and Pilot Services, the Bench of the High Courts, and seats in the Legislative Councils; while not a single Anglo-Indian has ever been selected for distinction, though titles and honours have been indiscriminately showered upon Europeans and Natives on the occasions of public celebrations and rejoicings. After some other sympathetic speeches, the proceedings terminated in the customary votes of thanks.

INDIA AND THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THE following is Mr. Gladstone's speech in the debate of July 27 on the expenditure of India. Mr. Stanhope had proposed—"That in the opinion of this House it is necessary that early steps be taken to reduce the expenditure of India;" and Mr. Onslow had moved as an amendment at the end of the question to add the words, "and this House regrets the decision arrived at by her Majesty's Government to cast a further burden upon the revenues of India in order to meet the extraordinary charges incurred by that Government on account of the military expedition to Egypt."

Mr. Gladstone:—I rise to ask the attention of the House for a short time because there is a branch of the subject which preceding speakers may not have regarded as of great importance, but which is naturally viewed as of great importance, by the noble lord, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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through the town, amidst groans for Carey and the other informers. Bonfires were lighted in various parts of Dublin in celebration of the death of Carey, and in several places effigies of the notorious informer were burned. In the street where Carey lived no less than six enormous fires were blazing at one time, and two in the lane behind his house. Large crowds paraded the streets cheering, and the excitement and rejoicing were intense. Bands played national airs. In one place, where the police interfered and endeavoured to extinguish a bonfire, they were stoned and obliged to charge the mob. Several arrests were made. At Limerick an effigy of James Carey was carried through the city, followed by an immense crowd cheering.

At the Dublin police-court on Wednesday 92 persons were fined 10s. each for having lighted bonfires in the streets in celebration of the murder of James Carey. Several persons were sent for trial for having injured buildings by tearing gates and shutters off them to procure fuel; and four men were sent to gaol for a month each for having assaulted the police.

None of the Irish papers express a symptom of sympathy at Carey's fate, and admit the universal detestation in which he was held. The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* refers to the probable effect of the assassination, and says in some sense the crime is a misfortune to Ireland, and that sense is, that it may be the means of reviving English prejudice against the Irish. The *Dublin Express* is of opinion that no more pernicious blunder than that involved in their inability to protect witnesses could possibly have been committed by the Government. It hopes that all the circumstances of this murder will be investigated in the most earnest manner, and condign punishment inflicted upon those, whoever they may be, by whose negligence, or worse, Carey was left unprotected to the bullet of his assassin.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Felix Lynch, an Irishman, of Rochester, says that Carey was killed by one of the Invincibles. He says he is himself a member, and went to Quebec for the purpose of meeting Carey if he landed there, as it was reported he would. He says the Invincibles sent photographs of Carey everywhere, and members were detailed to shoot him. He says O'Donnell is a member of the New York branch of the Order of Hibernians, and also a member of the Invincibles, under whose orders he acted. Some Irishmen in New York say that a man mentioned as having arrived at Montreal, who was at first supposed to be James Carey, is his brother, Peter Carey.

Telegraphing on Aug. 2, the Cape Town correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—There is nothing fresh respecting the assassination of Carey except that O'Donnell turns out to be an American citizen, a native of Ohio. The examination will be resumed to-day.

On Aug. 2, Tully-Crin, Kilmihill, Ballinacally, and other places in the West Clare district, as well as in various parts of the Kildysart district, bonfires were set blazing by way of rejoicing at the assassination of Carey, and effigies were burnt. The people show a disposition to subscribe liberally towards funds to enable O'Donnell to secure the best counsel. O'Donnell's parents are stated to be natives of Tully-Crin.

The *Dublin Express* of Aug. 2, strongly urges the Government to take immediate steps for the safety of the informers, said to have landed in Australia, and of the other Crown witnesses, and thus avert a terrible catastrophe. If these are massacred the Invincibles will have complete and signal triumph. It is the Government's duty to protect the Crown witnesses, even it they should be obliged to set apart a whole regiment of an entire province for that purpose. And if they fail in this, the danger recently averted in Ireland will return in force. The hideous assassination societies in Ireland will gain courage, and we may expect a recurrence of outrages, explosions, and murderous conspiracies. Nothing could be more cruel or more dishonourable than to accept the evidence of men, to grant them pardon, and then to throw them, without protection, to provide fresh victims for the hideous conspiracy which they were used to crush.

REPORTED "REMOVAL" OF ANOTHER INFORMER.

It was reported in Dublin on July 31 that Motley, the hatter, whose evidence at the trial of Kelly for the Phœnix-park murders, was mainly instrumental in securing his condemnation, had been shot in Philadelphia, whither he went under an assumed name. The information was said to have been received by Motley's mother.

Subsequently, however, the report was denied. The *Daily News*, in reply to an inquiry, has received a telegram from the New York correspondent to the effect that nothing has been heard there of any such murder as that which is said to have been committed. It was stated that Motley's mother denied having received a letter announcing his murder, and that Dublin police were confident that the story is a hoax.

The *Central News* says:—A careful search of Philadelphia and other American papers reveal no trace of the murder of Motley, or any person answering his description. In fact, no murder or manslaughter of a stranger is recorded at Philadelphia any where near the time at which it is alleged the crime took place.

THE ENGLISH COTTON TRADE.

Is the great staple industry of Lancashire really threatened with ruin? Mr. Herbert Walmsley, who is a recognised authority on the subject, makes this alarming statement in a letter which appears in the Manchester papers, and he gives cogent reasons for holding that belief. He affirms that in many foreign countries the manufacture of cotton goods has made such progress as to go far to supply their own requirements. The spinning power of the Continent now amounts to 22,000,000 spindles, that of America to 11,000,000 spindles, and even India has 2,000,000 spindles at work. The result is that whereas our consumption of the raw material since 1873-74 has only increased by 16 per cent., that of the Continent has advanced by 45 per cent., and in America the augmentation is even larger. In view, therefore, of the fact that Lancashire manufacturers find it "almost impossible to realise even interest on the capital invested," Mr. Walmsley invites the operatives to consider the situation in all its bearings. They cannot dispute that it is their interest to keep a firm hold on the markets of the world, and, if this can only be done by reducing the cost of production it rests with them to say whether they are prepared to make the necessary sacrifices. In Lancashire, the hours of work are 56½ per week, but abroad they range between 72 and 144 hours, thus enabling the manufacturer to get more profit out of the capital invested in plant. Mr. Walmsley asserts that "there is no country in the world, not even excepting America, where mill hands are getting the same amount of money for the same amount of work as in Lancashire." That was right and fair so long as the trade remained in a prosperous condition. But if it be true that this condition of affairs no longer obtains, the operatives should take counsel among themselves as to the best means of lowering the cost of production.—*Globe.*

JUDGMENT IN THE TISZA-ESSLAR CASE.

NYIREGYHAZA, Aug. 3.

JUDGMENT was delivered at eleven o'clock this morning in the case of the fifteen Hungarian Jews charged with the murder of the girl Esther Solomossy, at Tisza Eszlar.

The accused, Solomon Schwartz, Abraham Buxbaum, Leopold Braun, and Hermann Wollner, were acquitted of the charge of having committed the murder.

Joseph Schwartz, Abraham Braun, Samuel Lustig, Lazarus Weisstein, Adolph Junger, and Emanue, Haub, were acquitted of complicity in the crimel as were also the accused Josef Nagel, David Hersks, Jankel Smilovics, Martin Gross, and Ignaz Klein, who, in addition to the general charge, were accused of having assisted in unlawfully procuring a dead body to pass as the corpse of Esther Solomossy.

The State was ordered to pay the costs of the trial.

The sentence was received without any manifestation on the part of the public in Court.

SAD SUICIDE OF MISS BAKER.

An inquest was held on Friday evening (July 27) at Standfast, Orleigh, Newton Abbott, the residence of Miss Samuel Baker, the well-known African traveller, touching the body of Miss Ellen Constance Baker, aged 29 (daughter of Sir Samuel), who had died the same morning from self-inflicted injuries.—Sir Samuel Baker said that, about eight o'clock yesterday morning (Saturday, the 14th instant, while Lady Baker and himself were in their bedroom, they heard a double knock at the door. Lady Baker said "Come in," and was answered in return "Come out!" Lady Baker then opened the door, and finding no one there went to deceased's room at the same landing. Lady Baker returned, and from what she said he also went into the deceased's bedroom, where he found his daughter lying on the bed, deluged with blood. She had wounds on the left arm and hand, her throat, and on the left side. On the dressing-table were a penknife and a pair of scissors, covered with blood. A short time before the occurrence deceased complained of pain in her side. She kept exclaiming that she was weary of life and wished to die. He sent at once for Dr. Ley, who came just after the occurrence and did what was necessary. The deceased had been a member of the All Saints' Sisterhood in London, and previously had been in the Kilburn Orphanage, Hyde Park, and Bromley Homes. She had been in these institutions about a year and a-half. She came home from the Homes about six weeks since, but she had not been in good health since her return.—Mr. J. W. Ley, surgeon, Newton, saw deceased in the afternoon of the day on which the injury in question occurred. She had had a wound on the left side of the throat, but it was not serious. She also had two small incised wounds on her breast, and one on the left arm. These were not the cause of death, which occurred on Saturday morning. The bedroom was in a state of confusion, and the deceased was lying on the floor in a pool of blood. She was conscious, and on witness entering the room in a hurried manner she exclaimed that she had inflicted the injuries on herself. In the course of conversation with the deceased, he had a long interview with her, and she gave him an account of her conduct. She said she had been ill for about 10 days, and had been suffering from neuralgia, having had no sleep for the previous night. She had also been feeling ill on the morning of the occurrence, and had remained in bed until o'clock, when she felt that she must kill herself. She first tried to open a vein with a penknife, and then took the scissors, but found she could not, and then went downstairs and fetched the sword, with which she inflicted the wound upon herself. She said she had had the same feeling before, but it had passed off. She was always asking to be given chloroform, and to be left to die. He was of opinion that the deceased suffered from mental mania. Having suffered from epilepsy would show there was a predisposition to mental disease. Death was due to the injuries inflicted on herself.—The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict to the effect "That deceased died from injuries inflicted upon herself, she being at the time of unsound mind, induced by mental and physical strain in her work as a Sister of Mercy in London."

THE TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE AT ISCHIA.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE KILLED.

A FEARFUL earthquake of far more disastrous character than that at the beginning of March, 1881, has overthrown the unfortunate town of Casamicciola, in the Island of Ischia, and caused great damage also to Lacco Ameno and Forio. The shocks are said to have been three; but it was the first which at half-past nine o'clock on Saturday night (Jule 20), in 15 brief seconds, overthrew the town completely. Many of the survivors owe their escape to having been at the time in the theatre, situate at a fortunate distance from stone walls. It was a slight temporary construction of wood, covered with a velarium of canvas. There was no sign whatever at Ischia, while the sun shone brilliantly upon it, giving the slightest warning of the fearful catastrophe impending. The evening is described as one of the loveliest and most peaceful which it was possible to imagine. The Gulf of Naples was like a mirror; not a breath of air was stirring; not a sail was to be seen. As darkness came on the canopy of heaven was brilliantly studded with stars. The many visitors with which Casamicciola was crowded were gaily enjoying the balmy Italian night. Many had gone to amuse themselves in the theatre, while others were enjoying a concert given in one of the hotels, called the Piccola Sentinella, and there, as if with prophetic irony, a pianist was playing Chopin's "Funeral March." In less than a quarter of a minute Death with one stroke with his hand on thousands, and this scene of happy, careless enjoyment was changed to one of desolation, while the sounds of gay laughter gave place to the shrieks of the dying. One whole family escaped by having taken boat half-an-hour before to enjoy the starry evening on the water near the shore. They suddenly heard a roaring noise; the water became agitated; Casamicciola was instantly wrapped in a dense cloud; they heard the shrieks and groans from within the cloud, and terrified, laid hands to the oars and rowed out as far as they could. The news did not reach Naples until one o'clock the next morning. A small market steamer went round to the town of Ischia and sent a telegram thence, but it did not make the full extent of the disaster understood, and 13 hours passed before assistance was sent. The first group of unfortunate sufferers, consisting of four men and seven women, reached Naples at seven o'clock the next morning, and were taken immediately to the Hospital of the Pellegrini, but in such a condition that one man only could give any account of what had happened. He said:—"I was sitting quietly in my room on the fourth floor of the hotel, when in an instant I found myself lying in the middle of the street, half stunned and wounded." The night passed by the survivors amid the ruins was one of intense horror; parents wandering about in misery seeking their children, and others calling in vain for lost relatives. When assistance arrived on Sunday morning there was not a single house standing except a little church, which had been unroofed, near the harbour, and three cottages, in which it is impossible to obtain shelter.

As soon as the extent of the catastrophe became known steamers were sent with troops to rescue the survivors and bring off the wounded. They worked with great zeal, despite the danger by which they were surrounded from the falling of the pitpers, up to Tuesday about 600 injured persons were sent across the Channel to Naples. A few marvellous rescues took place. In an angle there was found a poor old peasant, of 70 years of age, who had lived on over the ruins, and by some means had saved him but a shirt. He had escaped by a miracle. On Monday an entire family were got but alive from a cell in which they had remained buried 36 hours. Another exploring party found a farmhouse in which only two walls were left standing. On the top of these were an aged couple, who had sat perched up, there opposite each other since Saturday night, unable to help themselves or each other.

One of the most notable incidents is that connecting Count Sergardi, who escaped from the wreck of the Hotel Piccola Sentinella, where he had been staying with his sister. On recovery from the first shock he resolved to make an attempt to rescue her, and for three hours he worked among the *debris*, all the while calling out the name of his sister. He worked on even with bleeding hands, and rescued 11 persons. At length he heard the voice of his sister, who faintly answered his call. He made a desperate exertion to get near her, but fell and broke his leg, and a few minutes later the sister herself expired.

Prince Giustiniani Badini and his son had a marvellous escape. The Prince is described as having been seated in a room in the hotel, playing cards with a circle of friends. His son was at the window, drawing a moonlight scene, when the table was suddenly overturned, and the falling lamp set fire to the paper. In the same moment the Prince's son exclaimed, "An earthquake! Save yourselves." When the second shock was felt the walls of the hotel rocked and opened, but the party managed to reach the door, and rushed outside the house, amidst clouds of sulphurous dust. They were appalled by what had happened, and remained amid the ruins until daybreak, when they were rescued.

It is stated that there were only 12 English in Casamicciola at the time of the disaster. Six of these are amongst the killed—Mrs. Duvre (*l*) and her son; Mrs. and Miss Robertson; Mr. Green, a retired Indian Judge; and Charles Barff, aged 13, son of the English clergyman at Naples. The others who were in the town, and who escaped, were—Colonel Mackenzie, who has received some bad bruises; Dr. Stoddard, Mrs. Green, and Mrs. Barff, with her daughter and another son. The Rev. Mr. Barff had returned to Naples for his Sunday's service. The Syndic of Casamicciola reports that four days before the catastrophe a dull subterranean rumbling was heard throughout the island, but no one gave any thought to it. Professor Palmieri, of Vesuvius, has expressed an opinion that the catastrophe was caused by a sinking in of the level, and not by an earthquake. Opinion is divided as to the origin of the disaster. Monte Vesuvius also has broken out into active eruption, and is sending forth streams of lavas, tends to strengthen the opinion that an earthquake, and not a mere subsidence of earth, was the cause of the shock. There was another slight shock on Monday night at Ischia, and two guards were killed. Minister Genala had deep trenches dug to bury the dead in, but considering that 10,000 men would not be sufficient to entomb the dead, are also crowded and bury them, while risking their own lives at the same time on account of the advanced state of putrefaction of the bodies and the pestilential stench that fills the atmosphere, he, in the interests of the public health, decided to spread quick-lime copiously over the ruins, and especially over the remains of the hotels, where, at some points, the bodies were agglomerated 50 and 60 together. Fifteen hundred casks of quicklime were landed at Casamicciola on Tuesday.

DETAILS OF THE CALAMITY.

The Naples correspondent of the *Telegraph* supplies the following account:—"All the later details tend to intensify rather than minimise the first accounts of the catastrophe, and it is now feared that the number of killed, instead of not reaching 3,000, will even exceed 5,000. The panic which the earthquake caused can scarcely be credited. The favourite resort of Casamicciola, with its rows of pretty villas, has disappeared. Of all the town only five houses remain standing, and, as night, 800 visitors were staying there at the time in addition to the usual inhabitants, some idea may be formed of the loss of life. At Lacco Ameno the state of affairs seemes to be, if anything, worse than at Casamicciola. Not a single building can be rescued out of the mass of timber and stones which now marks where the prosperous village once stood. The inhabitants living in this spot were 1,500, but of all this number only five are known to have escaped destruction. The wreck here is complete. Some of the houses have disappeared bodily, falling presumably into the fissure when the earth opened. At Forio the damage is not so extensive, but it is still very great. The earthquake appears to have run across the island from west to east, and, besides the towns I have enumerated, all the adjacent villages and hamlets have more or less suffered. The first shock of the earthquake was felt on Saturday night over the ruins, at half-past nine and 10 o'clock on Saturday night. The first indication of the coming disturbance, according to the evidence of several survivors, was by a low, threatening, rumbling noise, which presently burst forth into a fearful roar, as though heavy artillery were being continuously fired in the immediate vicinity. In the next second the houses were rocked about like a boat on a boisterous sea, and then were shaken into fragments. A few, but only a few, inmates reached the open air before the crash came; the vast majority lay buried in the ruins. For 15 seconds the earth was tossed about by wild upheavals in all directions. Many of the terror-stricken inhabitants, flying shrieking to the shore, were overwhelmed in their flight and buried by the falling tenements or the tremendous quantities of *debris* flung about. The violence of the shocks soon subsided, nothing could be heard but the shrieks of the wounded and terrified people. Every light had been extinguished. A dense cloud of dust, blinding and suffocating to the survivors, hung over the scene, and to add to the horrors of the situation, houses half shaken continued to fall upon the miserable people seeking for shelter from the general ruin. For hours there was little or no relief for the poor sufferers. Those who had escaped were at the outset too panic-stricken to render assistance, and when the attempt was made the efforts and appliances were entirely inadequate to cope with the disaster. Among the first to be recovered from the ruins of the theatre was Mr. Green, an English visitor, who was killed on the spot. The scene here has been of a most distressing character. Hundreds of persons have arrived in the city in search of missing relatives or friends, and make the mournful round of deadhouses in a frenzied state. Numbers disappointed here, have gone to Casamicciola, but all the minute details of visitors recovered there are brought on to this place for identification. Boats have been arriving hourly throughout the morning packed with the dead and dying. In one instance the cargo consisted of 24 little children, some of them dead, all laid out in their white shrouds. These were taken to one hospital, and placed in rows. The sight of so many little beings crushed aroused the liveliest feelings of sympathy from amongst the spectators. As may be imagined, not only are the hospitals full, but the churches, which have been taken for hospitals, are also crowded. The barracks, which have been extemporised for the reception of the dead, are also crowded to excess, and each succeeding building selected becomes filled almost directly. There were no indications of a volcanic disturbance likely to lead to such a fearful visitation. Mount Vesuvius has shown no unusual activity recently, although Mount Etna, over 100 miles distant, with which it is in active sympathy, has during the past few months been in constant state of eruption. I have just returned from a visit to Ischia. The ruin is complete. Only one house of the whole town is intact and safe for occupation. Children are crying in the streets for their lost parents, and adults are roaming about in the ruins seeking some missing relatives. Mangled bodies can still be seen beneath tons of rubbish; amongst the corpses being those of nobles and ladies who, but a short time ago, were the leaders of fashionable life in the Italian capital. They for the most part lie cold and stiff, and unmost beyond hope of recognition. The ruins of the church at Casamicciola have been cleared, and the dead are being placed there preparatory to removal. It is now certain that the number of killed is about 4,000. Although gallant deeds are being done, and much succour has been organised to meet the difficulties of the distressing situation, yet all efforts for help appear insufficient before so great a calamity."

NARRATIVES OF SURVIVORS.

Signor Giovanni Casini, of Arezzo, who was present in it, writes as follows:—"It was about a quarter-past nine when a friend proposed that we should go to the theatre. At the half-hour the curtain rose; but scarcely were the first words of the comedy spoken when we felt a tremendous shock, and I was thrown several feet forward and fell headlong. Imagine, at the same time, a roaring noise like the rush of a railway train rushing at full speed on to an iron bridge. While the shock lasted the ground rose and fell like the sea during a storm. What immediately followed I cannot tell; everything weighs upon me still like the night of Orcubus, like a horrible dream. I remember only that we were a heap of human beings tumbled together; that the petroleum lamps had been thrown down, and were setting fire to the seats; that for a moment we endeavoured to extinguish the fire, and then out we rushed in a torrent. I next remember holding on to the trunk of a tree, and, on casting my eyes upwards, I saw its branches were filled with human beings who had clambered up. Pieces of wood were piled together to light bonfires on the shore as a signal for help. I saw all round an indescribably strange crowd—women in their night attire only, old men in their dressing-gowns, and naked children. During the night half-clothed women were rushing madly about like furies among the ruins, with torches in their hands, calling loudly for their dead ones. Every now and then a squalid, unknown figure, with eyes wildly staring, would rush up to one, asking, 'Have you seen my husband?' 'Have you seen my son?'

Another survivor, Luigi Arnone, at the theatre, says:—"Although we heard the rumbling, as though of thunder, it was not until the earliest shake of the building that the audience exhibited any alarm. In the first moment there was no shrieking, although consternation was depicted on every face; but as the opening shock was succeeded by others still more violent, a wild cry of despair broke from most of those present. The lights were extinguished, and *debris* and rafters fell upon all around us, and the cries of horror in many cases gave place to groans of agony as one after another of the wounded fell. It was a terrible time. When the shocks ceased, I leaps with difficulty from the wood-work behind me, and made my way to the shore. The dust was blinding. Several times I fell over masses of masonry and wreckage, and again and again I heard cries for help. Arrived here this morning, on the shore I found others as terrified as myself seeking to escape, and awaiting with terror any further development of the earthquake. Seeing that matters remained quiet, we set to help to extricate and relieve the injured. But it was not until morning, when the officials arrived from neighbouring towns and the troops came from Naples, that any adequate measures were taken to cope with the difficulties surrounding us. Then the Sappers, aided by willing hands from among the people, worked energetically among the ruins, carefully laying out and carrying away the dead and placing those still living under the doctor's care. It was, however, so necessary to proceed cautiously for fear of injuring those beneath the wreckage that only small progress could be made, and at the same time our hearts were almost sickened by the pitiful appeals for help. Some were so jammed in that it took hours to reach them, and when at length the obstacles were removed it was in many cases found they had succumbed to their injuries, while in a few instances reason had given way under the fearful strain. The clouds of thick dust suffocated many who were not killed outright at the first shock. Later in the morning troops arrived, and I came back to Naples by steamer."

THE ENGLISH VICTIMS.

The Naples correspondent of the *Times* gives the number of English killed as seven, while two were hurt, and others had miraculous escapes. He says:—

The Rev. Mr. Barff, British Chaplain at Naples, had lost a son aged thirteen. Mr. Barff was staying with his wife, two sons, and a daughter at the Grand Sentinella Hotel, but had himself left Casamicciola on Saturday morning to perform Church service in this town. At this hotel at the first shock, and the boy killed was carried down with the ruins. Mrs. Barff was sitting in the drawing-room, which remained uninjured. Her other son was asleep in the next room, and the daughter, who was in bed in the next room, had just time to escape into the drawing-room before the bedroom fell. All three were got down safely. Mr. A. Llewellyn Streve, from Wales, who was at the Piccola Sentinella, and playing, as I have before mentioned, Chopin's 'Funeral March,' was killed, together with his mother, Mrs. Louisa Price Struve. No traces of his body have been found, but a fearfully mutilated corpse, supposed from the marks on the stockings to be that of Mrs. Struve, has been recovered. The Hon. Mr. Green killed—an Indian judge, who had recently gone for three weeks to the baths with his wife and son. He was standing in the middle of the concert-room on the ground floor of the Piccola Sentinella when the upper floors came crashing down into it. His wife and son, who were sitting with other persons close to one of the walls, had a marvellous escape. The floors fell in such a manner as to leave them buried, but uninjured, in a sort of cavity. A Signor and Signorina Segardi were also staying at the Piccola Sentinella at the same time, but it chanced that Signor Segardi had gone to Naples. Directly he heard the news of the catastrophe he hurried back across the island. He was stopped at Casamicciola by the cordon of sentries already placed around it. Desperate with anxiety for his sister, he called out that they might fire if they pleased, but pass he would, and pass he did, while they shouted that he was going to certain death. Clambering on in the dark over the ruins, and calling aloud for his sister, Mrs. Green and those with her heard his voice out of the silence, and replied. Setting to work with feverish energy, he tore at the ruins until he had made a sufficient aperture to liberate the prisoners. His sister was the only one of the number, and her body has never been found. The others killed at the Piccola Sentinella were a Mrs. Robertson, her son and daugter, and a Mrs. Gall. A Chatelaine watch had been found lying on the all the lower part of his body under the ruins of the Piccola Sentinella for seven hours when he was rescued much bruised and shaken, but not otherwise injured. Mr. Stodart was partly buried for some time in the Hôtel Bellevue, but was got out uninjured. To these names may be added that of Miss Van Allan, of San Francisco, staying also at the Piccola Sentinella, who was rescued with her leg fractured.

THE SCENE AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

"It is impossible," the correspondent of the *Times* says, "even to attempt to describe the scene of ruin and desolation to which the town of Casamicciola is reduced. The hundred-ton guns of the Italian fleet scope seem to be required to effect such complete destruction as has befallen the place. There is nothing to be seen but heaps of ruins, which can only be likened to the work of the Titans occupied in throwing rubbish on one side and the other. At the moment I arrived here this morning, word was brought to the Minister of Public Works that voices had been heard on the highest, where the ruin is the greatest. We hurried up, under a broiling sun, to the spot where a gang of men of the engineer corps were working like heroes, we saw in a few minutes a lad of 18, Francesco Pisant by name, dragged out from beneath a heap of unrecognisable ruin, like a second Lazarus. He said that a cousin of his was also there, alive, lying by the dead body of his father. The soldiers immediately recommenced their labours. After some time we heard the voice of the poor wretch, who might yet be crushed to death in the efforts to save him. Lumps of ice were passed through to him, and phenic acid was poured around the place. After eight hours' incessant work the man was got at. There he was, with his head and arms in sight, but his feet fast bound beneath a beam that had fallen upon him. Above was a mountain of ruin, and at any moment he might have been crushed to death. But finally, at a quarter past four, the beam was sawn through and the poor wretch was liberated, after having been, with his companion, buried five nights and four days. The emotion we all felt a few minutes ago, when he was drawn out, is more than I can describe."

MARVELLOUS ESCAPES.

SEVERAL persons were recovered alive from the ruins at Casamicciola. The correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

Five persons, a father with his four children, have been dug out alive this morning from beneath the ruins of a house on the square in front of the mineral baths in the upper part of Casamicciola. All were uninjured, though naturally more dead than alive from fright and inanition. A youth of seventeen has just been brought down to the shore, dug out from beneath the ruins of a three-storied house. He was rescued amid clapping of hands by a company of the 15th Infantry, commanded by Captain Zezzolini, and a detachment of Carabineers. His cousin was rescued at half-past ten this morning. The latter, as soon as an opening was made, stepped out of his own accord, and, after having partaken of some cordials, not only walked down to the shore, but an hour and a half later returned on foot to a house beyond the one he had been immured in since 9-45 on Saturday night. His cousin was dragged out in much worse condition, and there was up to the time of going to press critical job. His left leg was pinned fast by a beam, which had to be sawn in two. He was lying on his right side, with only his head, right shoulder and arm free to move. His left arm rested on the right arm of his uncle's corpse. The stench was so fearful that the brave Vice-Brigadier Leggio, who first tried to drag him out, well-nigh fainted. The young man's simple expressions of gratitude on his rescuers were most touching. The latter, who had been hard at work since seven this morning, were more delighted than if they had won a hundred battles. On Wednesday night, at the Piccola Sentinella, a man of sixty years of age was rescued and sent on to Naples.

Up to Wednesday night 299 bodies had been buried at the cemetery. Of these only eighty-two had been identified.

On Thursday afternoon (Aug. 2,) another shock of earthquake occurred at Casamicciola, but only one person, a soldier, was hurt. The members of the Red Cross Society were still in the place of service. At Forio, one of the points where help is most needed, Miss Bagge and Mr. James Robins, both English, are steadily at work. Since Wednesday nine more persons have been dug out alive at Casamicciola, the throwing of lime on the ruins has been discontinued.

There are numerous instances reported, the *Standard* correspondent says, of very young children being found alive after six days. One baby of six weeks old, whose mother had been very badly hurt, was found perfectly uninjured, and smiling, after having been buried under the masonry for twenty hours. At most of the hospitals the wounded are doing fairly well, and are receiving good attendance. At the Hospital Pellegrini, where there were 180 patients, eight have died, and 27 have been discharged. At the Incurabili there are 132, and a large number at various small hospitals.

The *Cologne Gazette's* correspondent at Casamicciola estimates the total number of the dead at fully 8,000. Two German artists and an entire family of seven persons perished. A German physician, Dr. Lebrun, saved 13 persons.

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VISIT OF THE KING.

THE King of Italy arrived at Ischia on Wednesday (Aug. 1), and made an inspection of the ruins, attended by signory Depretis, Mancini, and Genala, and several other officials and Deputies. His Majesty displayed the greatest sympathy with the terrible distress of the people, making a careful examination of the ruins, and being especially impressed with the awful and most extraordinary havoc that has been wrought by the shock in the upper town. He listened patiently to the story of all who approached him, and replied with kindly and benevolent words to hysterical complaints of the groups of old people and women and children who remain among the ruins, as if unable to quit the place of their former dwellings. One old woman, on seeing him approach, uttered a piercing shriek, ran and rushed towards him, and threw herself on the ground at his feet, crying "Thanks, King!" From Lacco Ameno the King, still clambering over the ruins, went up to Forio d'Ischia, distributing as he went bread and clothes among the people, and also money, until he had emptied his own and all his Ministers' pockets. At Forio the King received a young Englishman, Louis J. Nisbet, who had been acclaimed by the populace there and at Lacco Ameno as the saviour of several lives. He was warmly thanked by the King, and Signor Dpretis embraced him and kissed him on both checks. The King was much cheered by the crowd on re-embarking.

On August 2, the King paid a round of visits to the sufferers in the hospitals in Naples, and numerous touching incidents are reported of his tactful consideration and considerateness. One old woman called out from her bed, and asked the King to stop. "Your Majesty," she cried, "I have a daughter still under the stones, make them dig her out for me." "We will try," replied the King, with tears in his eyes. A wounded engineer said, after the King had passed through his ward, "I told his Majesty that even if I got well I should never be able to serve him again, as my leg is ruined." "Then I will serve you," said the King. One poor man, whose little son was lying in the next bed, was asked whether he had lost any of his family. "My father, my wife, and my daughter, your Majesty," was his reply.

(*Central News Telegram.*)

NAPLES, Friday morning.—The two young men rescued alive yesterday from the ruins of Casamicciola are reported to be in a fair way towards recovery. They had been imprisoned for 110 hours, and their rescuers ran great risk in their work to reach the unhappy people. In another case yesterday where an unfortunate victim was seen to be alive it was only after seven hours of the most dangerous labour that the man was reached. A bed in falling had partially protected him from the mass of wreckage. A little farther on in the same building, another victim was believed to be alive; but he was dead when reached. The bodies now being dug out are in a very advanced stage of decomposition. Boats still continue to arrive here bringing the homeless people, who are cared for by the municipal authorities. A large quantity of jewellery and other valuables has been found, and these are, as far as possible, taken charge of by the officials. The Premier left Ischia yesterday. He walked over the ruins, and visited the affected districts, finally embarking on a small steamer and returning here. Casamicciola will require to be rebuilt.

(*Reuter's Telegram.*)

VIENNA, August 3.—The Financial Committee of the Vienna Common Council has fixed the sum of 10,000 florins for the council's portion to the fund being raised for the relief of the sufferers from the earthquake in the island of Ischia.

A meeting was held on August 2, at the Italian Embassy, London, for the purpose of considering in what way the Italian colony in London could most effectually contribute to the assistance of the sufferers by the terrible disaster at Casamicciola. Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador, expressed his desire not to make any official appeal to the English people, adding that the deepest gratitude will be felt towards those Englishmen who will contribute to the fund in course of being raised. A proposal made by Signor Vergara to give a grand concert was discussed, and a resolution was passed to the effect that Count Nigra should appoint, at his own pleasure, a committee of seven of the gentlemen present to take further measures into consideration. A resolution was also passed that lists for contributions from sympathizers with the sufferers at Casamicciola should be opened both at the Italian Embassy and at the Italian Consulate. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Augustus Harris, who has offered the use of Drury Lane Theatre should the committee decide to give a morning concert.

DEBATE ON THE SUEZ CANAL CONVENTION.

IN the House of Commons, on Monday, the 30th ult., Sir S. Northcote, amidst cheers from the Opposition, rose to move the following resolution:—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that, in any negotiations or proceedings with reference to the Suez Canal Company to which her Majesty may be a party, she will while respecting the undoubted rights of the company in regard of their own concession, decline to recognise any claim on their part to such a monopoly as would exclude the possibility of competition on the part of other undertakings, designed for the purpose of opening a water communication between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea." The right hon. gentleman said: In submitting to the House the motion of which I have given notice, I wish, in the first place, to say that there is nothing I should deprecate so much as anything in the nature of an irritating debate upon a delicate question, and I earnestly hope, as I shall myself abstain from anything that I may consider offensive appear to be of an irritating character, so it may be the case with others who may follow. My belief is that those who are anxious and profess themselves to be nervous with regard to the consequences of any discussion upon such a subject are entirely in error. For my part, I admit that there is a responsibility resting upon every member of the House, whatever his position in it may be, in discussing questions which affect our foreign relations; but if there is a responsibility in speaking, there is also, I believe, a responsibility sometimes in silence—(Hear, hear)—and I cannot help thinking that nothing conduces more to misunderstanding than what may be called half understanding. (Hear, hear.) What I wish to obtain from the House if I can is such a clear expression of opinion as shall release the House from the embarrassment which would result from the tacit acceptance of the language of some members of our own Government—(Opposition cheers)—who have given us to understand that they have recognised as legal and binding the right which is claimed on the part of the Suez Canal Company to the entire command of any waterway across the Isthmus of Suez. (Ministerial cries of "No," and "Hear, hear.") On the part of the House of Commons, I wish to put in a disclaimer to that sentiment. If I am wrong in my view, if members of the Government did not use, or did not intend to use, language which would bear that signification, then we should have a communication from the Government, and obtain perhaps in the best possible form the end I have in view. (Hear, hear.) My object is not one of a party character, and for the purpose of casting reproach upon the Government, but it has been brought down to this as a practical object, and to release the House from a difficulty and an embarrassing position. The object of my motion will be seen very clearly when we consider the actual facts of the case. At the present time the Suez Canal Company have in progress the canal which they have made in pursuance of the concession made to them by the rulers of Egypt. I use the expression in order to avoid the introduction of any difficult questions as to the relative right of the Porte and the Khedive, but my principal object is to call attention to the relations of the Government of Egypt, whatever that Government may be, and the Company to the undertaking of the Suez Canal. There is no question whatever as to the right of the company to the use and management of the present canal, and no doubt they have a certain limited territorial right on either side of the canal which would enable them sometimes to purchase land. But beyond that it is suggested that they have the right to forbid other persons from taking steps to make another canal within the same district in which they claim the monopoly—that is, across the Isthmus of Suez. I maintain, and I am supported by very considerable authority, that they have no such right of exclusion. I maintain that their right is a positive right—a right to the canal, and within the limits to which I have referred, and that they have no right either to forbid other persons to take steps for forming a company and conducting operations—always with the proper scrutiny—in any other part of the world, in any other part of Egypt or in any other part between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea that is contained within that region across the Isthmus of Suez itself. (Hear, hear.) Now, Sir, I am sure the House of Commons listens here in public stated it to be their opinion that the claim of the company to these powers is well founded. I think that if we do not clear ourselves from acquiescing in it now we may conduce to very serious inconvenience. It is admitted that the canal is now too small for the commerce which it has to carry, and steps are urged upon the consideration of the Government and the company for the enlargement of the facilities which it is now able to afford. Whatever may be your view of the exclusive powers of the company, this at least is clear—that technically, at all events, the company cannot get the land which is necessary for the purpose without the assistance. At the Hospital Pellegrini, where there were 180 patients, eight have died, and 27 have been discharged. At the Incurabili there are 132, and a large number at various small hospitals.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22.

THE London financial telegrams to hand this morning advise a fall of ⅛ in French Rentes, which are now quoted at 108¾. Money remains unchanged. Oriental Bank shares have declined to £12; Charterеds, Mercantiles, and Hongkongs are unaltered at £23, £15 10s., and £59 10s. respectively.

In the General Produce markets Linseed closes strong at an advance of about 6d. per quarter, for both Calcutta and Bombay qualities. Rapeseed and Wheat are unchanged.

At the Colonial Wool auction sale which opened in London yesterday there was a good attendance of home, but very few foreign, buyers—413,000 bales were offered. Prices range about ½d. per lb. lower.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet; Surats steady: arrivals dull. Sales 7,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales were Surats. On speculation and for exportation 1,000 bales were taken. Prices show no alteration whatever. In New York quotations for ready and forward delivery are the same as those of the preceding day. The figures to date are given below:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Monday	5,946,000	4,647,100	5,773,200
Tuesday's receipts	3,000	2,000	5,300
Total since 1st Sept.	5,949,000	4,649,100	5,778,500

NEW AMERICAN CROP.—The following telegraphic information had just arrived in England when the mail of the 3rd instant, which was delivered here this morning, left:—(1.) The forwarding of Cotton is hindered by the lowness of the rivers. (2.) Slight rains have fallen in Georgia. (3.) In various places at the south, temperature has varied considerably. Rain, which was much needed, has fallen. (4.) A cable telegram from Galveston states that the Cotton crop is suffering from drought in Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Arkansas

EXCHANGE is quiet, but steady at the rates quoted below. There is very little doing here pending the Government allotment of Telegraphic transfers and Council bills. Calcutta steady:—

Bank Bills on Demand	Rs. 7 17-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer ...	Rs. 7 15-32d.
Do. three months' sight	Rs. 7 23-32d.
Credits, do. do.	Rs. 7 27-32d.
Francs do. do.	209½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, but steady. Four per cents. Rs. 99¾; Four-and-a-half per cents. Rs. 104.

SHARES.—Business has been done in Bank of Bombay shares at Rs. 750. Press shares have advanced a little. Some Berars were sold at Rs. 615; Mofussils at Rs. 457½; Prince of Wales at Rs. 675; and Volkarts at Rs. 800. Mill Companies are active, and rates have further risen Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share. Sales are reported of Alliances at Rs. 945; Albert Edwards at Rs. 570; Bombay Uniteds at Rs. 1,055; Coorlas at Rs. 950; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 900; Framjee Petits at Rs. 955; Hindostans at Rs. 1,165; Hydrabads at Rs. 1,300; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,250; Khataos at Rs. 1,135; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 1,060; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,445; Morarjees at Rs. 1,575; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,110; Orientals at Rs. 775; Soonderdas at Rs. 1,000; Southern Indias at Rs. 545; and People of Indias at Rs. 297½. Bombay and Burmah Tradings are in demand at Rs. 3,915.

COTTON.—There is little or nothing doing in the market at present. Local business is checked by heavy showers. The accounts coming to hand from the districts are of a favourable character. We quote:—

		Per candy.
Machine-ginned	Broach,	..... Rs. 175
Oomrawuttee,	F. G.	..... „ 166
Do.	Good	..... „ 161
Do.	F. G. F.	..... „ 164
Dholleras,	F. G.	..... „ 166
Do.	Good	..... „ 161
Do.	F. G. F.	..... „ 162
Bengal	Good	..... „ 135
Western	Good	..... „ 154
Do.	F. G. F.	..... „ 149-150
Dharwar Saw-ginned,	Good	..... „ 164
Compta		..... „ 140

LINSEED is weaker, and sellers have had to accept about one anna less than yesterday's price. We now quote Rs. 5-11 to Rs. 5 11½ per cwt.

In RAPESEED there is little or nothing going on, and prices remain unaltered.

WHEAT is quiet, and the transactions taking place are for small lots. Values are quotably unchanged, but the improved agricultural prospects point to a lower range of prices being probable before long. White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 33 per candy; Yellow, Rs. 28½ to Rs. 29; Luskari, Rs. 27 to 27½; Catha, Rs. 24½ to Rs. 25.

FREIGHTS.—The market remains unchanged, and rates are much on a par with those current yesterday.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is a better tone in our market to-day on account of the favourable weather reports received from the consuming districts, but prices remain unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares, Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct. 750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do. 865
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do. 640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£	
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do. 130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do. 93

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925 Rs. 25	82½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400 Rs. 18	35½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,00	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	570
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	20,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	141
Alfred Manf'g. Co...	1,000	300	500	18p.c.	540
AllianceCotto & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 30	945
Bhownuggur Mills ..	4,800	100	100	...	41
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,055
BudneiraMTg.Co.,Ld.	1,000	—	500	...	410
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	745
Coria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	950
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	682½
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	960
Do. New Issue		125	Rs125	Rs. 5	215 xd
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	...	955
Golam Baba S. Co....	1,000	500	400	20	470
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	760
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,165
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,300
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	450	...	520
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,250
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	970
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,135
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	131 xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	150p.c.	3,175
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,060
Manockjee Petit's ..	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 55	1,445
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	10 p.c.	222½
Morarjee Gooculdas ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,575
National Spinning...	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,040
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,110
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	775
orell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	370
rince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	310
Seasoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,560 xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,000
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 30	545
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,065
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	...	297½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,110
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press,Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,125
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 75	495
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 75	615
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co..	1,400	250	all	10	70
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500	..	900
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,215
Dholera P. & G. Co..	900	300	all	30	225
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 153	1,385
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.s.	2,950
French Press Co....	300	500	all	75 p.s.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	...	330
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	457½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 30	220
Prince of W. Press ..	500	.....	500	100	675
Stud Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	565
Stud & Punjab Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co ...	450	00		60	800

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£23	218 3 0	5 p.ct	359
Do. New £20 shares..	..	£20	130 14 6	do.	25
Ditto	..	£20	65 7 3	do.	73
Ditto	...	£20	21 13 1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co ..	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares...	21	£18	6 5 0	do.	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	40	..	42
Bombay Saw Mills ...	400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	505
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	113B	100	100	Rs. 5	116 / 107
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,915
Do. New Shares ...		500	300	...	782½
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	200	3,600 xd
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	6 p.ct.	109
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	75	..	83
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	0	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	1½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	90 p. s.	305
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	296
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Land Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Ripon Gold M. Co Ld.	30,000 A	10	10	..	22
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	130½
Telephone Co., Ld. ..	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	20
Treacher & Co., Ld....	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,140
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,000	100	all	..	175
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000		25	...	nil.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Castle Eden, 1,555 tons, Captain C. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsaid (9th Aug.) in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Culna, 1,468 tons, Captain A. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and 33 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
22	Deccan (s)	Adanson	London, July 24.
	Castle Eden (s) ..	Gray	Portsaid, Aug. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Culna (s).....	Sanders	Calcutta, &c.
	Oriental (s)	Tice	Persian Gulf.
	Mobile (s)	Doort	Persian Gulf.
	Oaklan l	Mitchell	Calcutta.

The steamer Deccan, to China, &c., was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

17 Busheer (s).....England ....Penang, July 21.
Allanshaw.....Leconteur ..Sydney, June 26.
Dominion .....Thomas ....Bombay, July 26.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 17.—Steamers Suffolk, City of Agra, Adiutant, and Inchgarvie.

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

18 Socrobosco (s) .... Tuticorin.
19 Brindisi (s) .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 22.

FROM GLASGOW.

Castle Eden s—41 cases cheese, the Chartered Bank.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—125 cases yellow metal sheets, Vithul Jadowjee; 250 bundles bar-soap, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 100 boxes tinned plates, Hassumally Lallmey a.
Thessaly s—50 drums linseed-oil, Ebramjee Esubjee.
Clan Maclean s—29 cases empty bottles, D. Rustomjee; 8 packages glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 16,432 nos. fire-bricks, Geo. Jenning and Co; 31 packages glassware, Gangjee Poonjee; 75 cases slates, W. and A. Graham and Co; 50 packages glassware, Nanjeebhoy Canjee; 25 cases slates, Mahomedally Goolam Hoosein; 38 cases cohors of sorts, Abdool Hoosein Tyebjee; 250 boxes bar-soap, Ally Hajee Fucker Mahomed; 51 drums linseed-oil, 25 cases chrome, 1 cases vermilion and 7 cases emerald green, Jeewabhoy Hiptoolabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Ethiopia s—15 cases champagne and 12 cases brandy, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla; 8 cases champagne, M. Mackenzie and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Venetia s—4 cases beads, the National Bank.

FROM GENOA.

China s—5 cases glassware, J. Neuberg; 85 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 52 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

China s—188 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 607 cases brandy, champagne, and claret, Treacher and Co; 20 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Brookfield s—8,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers; 1,137½ cwts bones, Jan Mahomed Peerbhoy.
Victoria s—38 bales wool, Heerjee Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Maclean s—13 bales hides, Rehmanbhoy Russoolbhoy; 650 cwts myrabolams, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 75 bales cotton dropping, Cassiram Canjee; 8 bales hides and skins, Govind Mitha.

FOR HULL.

Dupny de Lamo s—8,014 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Energia s—10,608 cwts wheat and 450 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

China s—1,425 cwts mowra flowers, Ralli Brothers.
Utopia s—26 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Allarakhia Sajun; 1,328 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co; 1,125 cwts. groundnuts and 1,050 cwts poppyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Lero s—2,250 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Culna s—90 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR KOBE.

Deccan s—50 bales twist, Cursetjee Pestonjee; 50 bales yarn, John Fleming.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Deccan s—125 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 46 bales yarn, John Fleming and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan (s). 20 bales T. cloth and 325 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 75 bales twist, S. N. Talati & Co.; 50 bales twist, J. E. Ezra; 75 bales twist, Tata & Co.; 89 bales twist, Cursetjee Homanjee & Co; 67 bales twist, E. L. Moolchund; 75 bales twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 30 bales twist, M. D. Ezekiel; 50 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 50 bales twist and 50 bales cotton, Hajee asac Ellias; 150 bales yarn, Bhugwandass Narrondass; 101 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmael & Co.; 500 bales twist and 500 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Edrahim.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan s—18 bales T. cloth and 32 bales T. cloth, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Motion.

461-69—Ardesir and H.—Rustomjee Burjorjee and others vs Kessowjee Naik and another—Hore, C. and B.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

357-82—Payne and G.—Tricumdas Nathoo vs. Ruttonji Homanji—Pestonji K.—Part heard.
189-81—Smith and F.—Cursondas Ludha and others vs. Nurrotum Jairam and others—M. M. Munshi.
29-82—R. M. Sayani—Mahomed Haji Ahmed vs. Damodhur Morarji and another—Tyabji and D.
115-82—Shapurji and T.—Bai Rambha vs. Nemidas Nanji and another—Macfarlane and E.
414-82—Skipsey and W.—Hurry Bhanji and others vs. Ramdas Purshotum and another—Smith and F.
368-82—Khunderao M.—Manocklal Toolsidas vs. Mohunlal Becherdas and others—H. Bickwell.
517-81—Smith and F.—Anundrao Khunderao vs. Khunderao Moreshwar and others—Shamrao P., and Tobin and R.
21-82—Shapurji and T.—Thakursey Purshotum vs. Heerjibhoy Hormusji and another—Ardesir and H.
441-82—In person—(A pauper) Jamsetji Heerjibhoy Mistry vs. Sonabai and another—Tyabji and D.
445-82—Tyabji and D.—Ramabai vs. Damodar Narayen—M. M. Munshi.
444-82—J. C. Cama—Mongibai vs. Heerjibhoy Hormusji Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

For Judgment.

154-81—Payne and G.—Noor Mahomed Haji Essa and others vs. Halimabai and another—Macfarlane and E.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

318-82—Macfarlane and E.—Vandrurung Jewba Sungjeeraj vs. Balla Mungesh Wagle and another—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
342-82—Payne and G.—C. A. Turner vs. Framji Cursetji Javeri.—Nanu and H.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, being Act 28 of 1866, and in the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardeshir Hormarjee, deceased. —Chaik and W.—Hormarjee Ardeshir Hormarjee and another vs. Meherbai and others—Cleveland, L. and N.

Long Cause.

557-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadas vs. Pularalal Kasheramji and another—Tyabji and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 20.

Swanston, Lieut., Madras Comst. Dept., on leave, from Kamptee.

August 21.

Tinley, Lieut., 1st Bombay Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.

August 22.

Scully, Surg., on leave, from Erinpura.
Bickford, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Poona.
Hunt, Col., 5th Bombay L. I., on leave, from England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the British Burmah Commission, from 1st Sept. 1883, the date from which Col. A. G. Duff, Commr. of the Tenasserim Div. vacates his appointment:—Lieut.-Col. W. C. Plant, Depy. Commr. 1st Grade, to be Commr. Mr. J. K. Macrae, Depy. Commr. 2nd Grade, to be Depy. Commr. 1st Grade.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. McGill, Depy. Supdt. of the 4th Grade, Survey of India, is granted furlough for 1 year, 11 months, and 8 days, from 15th Nov. next.

Mr. E. C. Buck, Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept. resumed charge of his appointment on the 17th inst. on return from the special duty on which he was placed by notification dated 18th May last.

Mr. T. W. Holderness, Offg. Secy. reverted to his appointment of Offg. Under-Secy. in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept. on the same date.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph received charge of the office of Depy. Accts.-Genl. N.-W. P. and Oudh, from Mr. J. F. Finlay, M.A. B.C.S. on 11th Aug.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B.S.C., from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India:—Lieut. John Graham Robinson, Warwickshire Regt., Offg. Wing Officer, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Regt.,—1st July 1882.

Furlough and Leave.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Maj. R. T. M. Lang, Genl. List., Cavy., Depy. Commr., 1st Class, Punjab, (m. c.) for 1 year:—Lieut. E. H. Rivett.-Carnac, B.S.C., Sqdn. Officer 19th Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for 1 year.

Capt. G. S. Eyre., B.S.C., Assist. Commr., 4th Grade, Offg. 3rd Grade British Burma, is granted furlough out of India (m. c.) for 180 days, in extension of furlough allowed him in notification dated 16th July.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Promotions.—Mr. A. J. G. Piffard, 4th Grade Officer, Indian Marine, to be a 3rd Grade Officer, from 12th Aug. Mr. George Fennel, Assist. Engr., 2nd Class, Indian Marine, to be an Assist. Engr., 1st Class, from 2nd Aug.

The services of Mr. A. McDonald, Assist. Engr., 2nd Class, Indian Marine, are dispensed with.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. E. Shepherd, S.C., Exec. Engr., 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Engr.-in-Chief of the Rewari-Ferozepur State Railway, with the rank of Offg. Supdtg. Engr., Class III, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. T. Mallet.

With reference to Govt. of India P. W. D. notification of 9th Aug. 1883, Capt. W. Pitt, R.E. is posted to the Office of the Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

Mr. W. H. Marten, Depy. Examr., N.-W.-P. and Oudh, is granted furlough in India for 1 year from 19th March last.

Maj. W. Sedgwick, R.E., Offg. Depy. Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Manager and Supdt. of Way and Works of the Tirhoot State Railway during the absence of Mr. V. Rigby on three months' privilege leave.

Mr. Philip Gordon Murray and Mr. Murzban M. C. Murzban are appointed to the State Railway Revenue Estabt. as probationers in the Traffic Candidate Class, and placed at the disposal of the Director-Genl. of Railways.

Mr. F. E. Warde, Assist. Surveyor, 1st Grade, is reduced to the bottom of the list of Assist. Surveyors, 2nd Grade, from 10th Aug.

Mr. J. Murphy, Assist. Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is promoted to the 1st Grade, reduced to the 2nd Grade, from 10th Aug.

Mr. E. P. S. Hill, Assist. Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for 2 months.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

Lieut.-Col. C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., Offg. Political Agent, Bhurtpore and Kerowlee, is granted 40 days' privilege leave from 13th Aug.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

With reference to P. W. D. Notification dated 2nd June, Mr. J. C. Ledger, Exec. Engr., 1st Grade, sub pro. tem., is posted to the Office of the Director-Genl. of Railways.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

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Established 1809.

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ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.

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Semi-grand, on three legs ..	„	6	„ or „	1,375

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C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

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Quarterly	„	3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

HANDLEY—August 17, at Gotacamund, the wife of J. W. Handley, Esq., of a daughter.
LAUGHLIN—August 18, at Pubna, the wife of P. Mc. Laughlin, C.S., of a son.

DEATH.

JONES—August 16, at Calcutta, W. H. Jones, aged 73 years and 8 days.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1883.

WHAT has become of the proposed Great Indian Peninsula Railway extension from Bhopal to Jhansi and from Jhansi to Cawnpore? Of the importance and value of that project no one entertained a doubt. It would open up to trade vast districts of rich and fruitful country, and bring into communication railway lines which now end in *culs de sac*. The G. I. P. Company, over a year ago, declared itself quite ready to undertake the construction of the line, if the Government would guarantee a moderate interest on the capital invested during the time of construction, in return for which the profits which are confidently looked for when the line is fairly at work would, when above a certain minimum, be divided with the Government. The proposal was considered by the Government of India, and was substantially approved. The company was quite ready to begin operations. But nothing has been done, and, so far as we can learn, nothing is likely to be done. There is a dead-lock somewhere, which neither the company nor the Government of India appear to be able to remove; and meanwhile the country and commerce are deprived of the advantages which would accrue from the opening up of an immense area of territory, the resources of which must remain undeveloped until that or some other railway brings it into connection with Bombay. If the G. I. P. extension were shelved in favour of the rival project of Mr. Matthew, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for a line from Godra *viâ* Ratlam to Jhansi and Gwalior, it would not concern the public to any great extent. Central India would be brought into communication with the sea by either line, and it is a matter for engineers and experts which of the two would be the most economical in construction and in working. But, unfortunately, the B. B. and C. I. project is in the same state of suspended animation as that of the G. I. P., and there seems to be no present prospect of any step in advance being taken. Government, as we have said, is quite willing to give the reasonable amount of co-operation asked for in one case, and we believe in either. It has not been asked to find a rupee of capital or to commit itself to a guarantee of long duration or heavy amount. The existing railways, as a matter of fact, would furnish out of the extra profits of this very year ample funds for the purpose of this Central Indian line, whether it starts from Bhopal or from Godra. Already—and it is now only August—the railways have given Government forty lakhs of profit over the sum estimated in the budget. This, surely, is encouraging; it proves that railways are paying investments, and it furnishes the money needed to enable a large and promising extension of the railway system to be carried out. Sir Evelyn Baring, the Minister of Finance, is known to be strongly in favour of putting the money available to such good use. Mr. Hope, the Minister for Public Works, is anxious to see the line beg

NOTICES.

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The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phospodyne is now well known throughout India, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

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Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

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With an excellent Chromo-litho. Portrait of Seevajee, by Messrs Maclure and Macdonald; and a Map of Bombay as it was in 1760.

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History not Antiquarianism—Mortality ills—The Inkstand—Etcetera—The Lord of the Hot Countries—Four Gradations of Service—People were here before us—The English Surnames of Bombay—Horatio Nelson: or Bombay, 1775.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AT SUEZ, 1798—
Suez—His Visit and Schemes—Crosses the Red Sea—State of Feeling in Bombay—The Suez Canal—The Forbes' Loans—Conclusion.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN BOMBAY—
A Love-passage—The Duke's Nose—The Duke of Wellington in Bombay and Western India—The Duke in India—The Bombay of his Period—A Great Dearth of Materials—The Duke's Triumphal Entry into Bombay—The Condition of the People—Why was Arthur Wellesley here—His Celebrated March to Poona—Duel; Discipline at Nagar—Native Opinion of the Duke—Traits—Here are Two Notabilia—Was the Duke at Matheran—The Duke of Wellington's Bombay Residence.

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A Retrospect.

SEEVAJEE'S FORTS—
Torna.

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The Bombay Forts—The Road to it—The look out—Condition of the People—Streams.

THE FORT OF RAIGHUR—
Raighur Ho—View of Nagotna Creek from Bombay—Pachad and the Staircase—Position—Descriptive Architecture—A View from Raighur—Why Seevajee Chose Raighur—The English Embassy—Nil Desperandum—The Burst of the Monsoon—The Coronation—Portrait—How they Spend the Time—A Transaction in Piece-Goods—Seevajee and the English—Its Memories.

BEEJAPOOR—
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DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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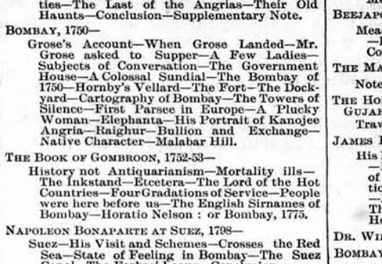

"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicted from him that there was not much danger, as the 'nausa' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs, and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—*"Zululand and Cetewayo," (p. 139), by Captain W. E. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R.V. Royal Warwickshire Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand' asked my friend Jim Law one day at Alder' shot when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, 'If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these Salts, and please the pigs, never intend to be.' On his return I inquired, 'Well, how about ENO'S FRUIT SALT?' 'My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tuegla I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!"—*Lieut.-Col.*

JEOPARDY OF LIFE. THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.

You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion; for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, &c., loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c. &c.; then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end: it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is, "I will wait and see, perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely death?

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"After suffering for nearly two and a half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a friend to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBT. HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ART OF CONQUEST IS LOST WITHOUT THE ART OF EATING.—DINNER ENGAGEMENTS.—STIMULANTS.—TOO RICH FOOD.—LATE HOURS.—INSUFFICIENT EXERCISE.—EXCITEMENT, &c.—A gentleman writes: "When I feel out of sorts, I take a dose of ENO'S FRUIT SALT one hour before dinner or first thing in the morning. The effect is all I could wish." How to enjoy good food that would otherwise cause biliousness, headache, or disordered stomach—use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—*Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each Bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

DIRECTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

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(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

STONE'S LGA (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

This Ale has been Specially Brewed by MESSRS. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighter (being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect from the Ale so long associated with MESSRS. BASS and Co.'s and our own names.

The above and

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)

BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.
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"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various heap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

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FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

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UPWARDS OF HALF A MILLION POUNDS STERLING was paid last year under STANDARD POLICIES which became claims.

NEW ASSURANCES to the amount of £1,487,000 on very carefully selected lives were placed upon the Company's books.

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ENDOWMENT SCHEME—RETIREMENT SCHEME.—These Schemes are specially suited to the circumstances of Indian Residents, and afford excellent Investments for small fixed sums out of Indian Pay—especially if taken advantage of before middle age.

THOMAS LANG,
Standard Life Office, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay, Aug. 1883. Secretary.

H. T. KIRBY & CO.'S PHOSPHORUS PILLS

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURALGIA, AND OTHER DEPRESSED STATES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

THE Restorative Power of Phosphorus is most remarkable, and cures are effected by these preparations in cases that have resisted all other medicines. In these forms it is as harmless as Quinine and far better in its inspiriting action.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS (No. 1.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS.

This pill is taken as a stimulant and affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its exhilarating and energizing effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS (No. 3.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE.

This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient and tonic to the entire nervous system, giving power to the brain and spinal cord and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the digestive organs and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA (No. 6.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA.

This pill is specially useful in a tonic Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, and constipation arising from overwork. It is a useful stimulant also in cases of functional impotence occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects.

PHOSPHORUS AND CINCHONIDINE (No. 26.) ANTIPERIODIC PILL.
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS CINCHONIDINE AND PODOPHYLLIN.

A useful tonic and antiperiodic taken with great advantage in malarious diseases, ague, and remittent fevers, torpid liver, and enlarged spleen. A valuable remedy in cases when the system has been habituated to Arsenic and Quinine, and especially adopted for persons residing in India and other tropical climates.

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EACH PILL CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS, REDUCED IRON, QUININE, AND NUX-VOMICA.

This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by Debility, Poverty of Blood, and loss of Nerve Power. It cures Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Lowness of Spirits and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brain workers, Clergymen, Professional and Busy Commercial Men who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For convescents from fevers and other exhausting diseases this RESTORATIVE is superior to all others.

CAUTION.

Messrs. H. T. Kirby and Co. have to [cautioned Medical Profession and the Public against several imitations of their well known preparations. Some of these imitations are made with Powdered Phosphorus, and are exceedingly dangerous, while others are perfectly inert. Every genuine bottle of Kirby's Original Preparation bears the Trade Mark and Signature of the Firm. Purchase therefore only of their authorized agents.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co and MESSRS. MADON & Co., Bombay

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

French Flowers of all descriptions and in all the new colours, in great variety.
Ladies Paris Bonnets.
Paris trimmed Straw Bonnets and Hats.
Straw Bonnets and Hats untrimmed.

Ladies' Black White, and Coloured Kid Gloves
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Gauze, &c.
Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

Orders from outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

PURE INDIAN TEAS,
PURE INDIAN TEAS,
PURE INDIAN TEAS,

GROWN AT 7,000 FEET ELEVATION, CHOWKOOREE ESTATE, KUMAON.

THE BEST TEA EVER IMPORTED TO BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNSURPASSED FOR BOUQUET AND AROMA.

Regularly supplied to Government Houses, N.-W. Provinces and Madras, and a host of Nobilities, Clubs and Messes.

PRICES.

Chowkooree Mixture	Rs.	0 13 per lb.
Proprietor's Own Choice	"	1 3 "
Orange Pekoe	"	1 4 "
N.-W. P. Government House Mixture	"	1 6 "
Extra Choice Orange Pekoe	"	1 8 "

The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for these high class Teas and receiving them direct from the Gardens, are able to offer the above at the VERY LOW RATES quoted, which is altogether out of proportion to their acknowledged excellence.

Once you try these Teas, you will be convinced of their superiority and will never partake of any other.

In order to suit the convenience of our customers we have had them made in 1 lb. packets

Orders from up-country must be accompanied by remittance or will be sent by value payable parcel.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK:
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

NOVELTIES IN SILVER JEWELLERY.

THE "GOBLIN BANGLE"
IN SOLID SILVER,
With five, Grotesque little Imps Pendant from it.

THE "HORSE-SHOE BANGLE."

A "Parte Bonheur" Bracelet, on which is engraved the motto "Wear for good luck." The Horse-shoe opens with a novel spring movement, to admit of the Bracelet being passed over the hand.

YE BOATING SOUVENIR,
A LIGHT SILVER BROOCH,
For *ficku*, lace "Cloud" or Bonnet Strings.
This style of Brooch is much in vogue.

THE SILVER "JAPANESE FAN" BROOCH AND EARRINGS,
Richly engraved and with Bird and Butterfly, in rich raised gold.

THE "HANDY" SCENT BOTTLE.

This convenient bottle for either salts or scent is now coming much into vogue, its size rendering it easily portable, and owing to its being made *entirely of silver* it cannot easily be broken; in four different patterns, Plain, Engraved, Engraved and Gilt, and Fluted.

A GENUINE NOVELTY.
(Just Introduced.)

THE SILVER CIGAR-CUTTER KEY CHARM.

A watch chain appendage, looking exactly like a silver key; on pressing the top a steel blade descends to cut the cigar end.

THE SILVER PUZZLE MATCH-BOX.

A match-box and whistle combined, for the pocket, a pretty and inexpensive present

August 9, 1883.

NOTICES.

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL, SURREY, founded more than fifty years ago, and from 1856 to 1882, conducted by Messrs. BRACKENBURG and WYNNE.

This School continues to prepare successfully for the various competitive Examinations under the joint headmastership of Mr. WYNNE and of Mr. EUSTACE, who for the last 13 years had the principal teaching of Mathematics under Mr. BRACKENBURGS' direction.

At the last Preliminary Examination for the Army 16 candidates passed direct from this School.

For further particulars address the Rev. CHARLES WYNNE or the Rev. J. M. EUSTACE as above. Boys should, if possible, join at an early age.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research in the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to nuubers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as noone need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLDS
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or inconvenience, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners, by which alone none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; HARRIS & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON &

NOTICES

PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR

CHOLERA.

PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.

INDRADYNE.

From the Proprietor of the "Woodbine" Tea Estate, Assam, dated Woodbine, 21th June, 1883.

I have much pleasure to state that I have found INDRADYNE most beneficial in stopping Choleraic Diarrhœa, when Cholera tincture and Chlorodyne have proved useless. Since writing to you on the 4th instant, I tried it on some Garo Coolies, a number of whom I had lost from Choleraic Diarrhœa, and found that it was the only medicine that had any effect on them, all other remedies having failed. These Garos are the filthiest people I have ever met.

(Sd.) F. C. MORAN.

Even more convincing testimonials accompany each bottle, giving details of almost miraculous cures.

Prepared and sold by EVANS & Co., 144 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

Also sold by LYELL & Co., Allahabad; LAZARUS & Co., Benares; JAMSETJEE & SONS, Mecan Meer; HONEY & Co., Mount Road, Madras.

Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle. Packing As. 8 extra for one, As. 12 for two, and As. 2 for each additional bottle.

N.B.—If cash does not accompany orders, bottles will to sent by V. P. Post. A reduction of As. 4 per bottle be purchasers of more than five bottles, which contain 12-ounces each, or twice as much as the small ones. *Cash in advance will secure cheaper transit.*

THE SUMMER SUN AND DUST.

Ladies and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust, will find that the most cooling and refreshing preparation for the face, hands, and arms, is

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR which eradicates all Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Stings of insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and preserves the teeth, imparts to them a pearl-like whiteness, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

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STATIONS ON TH G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.	Bhadlil	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction*†	Satari	Dapki
Musjid ,,	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Byculla ,,	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Parel Station	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Sion	Chandnee	Wangni	Malker
Cooria	Mandwa	Narel	Chandoor
Ghat-Cooper	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Damergaur
Bhandoop	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Tannah*	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Dygaum
Deewa	Jawar	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Callian Junction*†	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Pownar*
Titwalla	Singali	Karli	Sindee
Khadawali	Harsud	Kurkulla	Heree
Wasaind	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Kapri†
Shapoor	Kheringee	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Atgaum*	Hurda*	Borebail	Johwoor
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Keim
Kussarah*	Pagdal	Kirkee	Barsee Road*
Egutpoorah*	Sewnee	Poona†¶¶	Marheh
Ghotee	Dharam Khundi	Loonee	Unger
Ballgaum		Oorooloe	Mohol
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Packney ‡
Nassick Rd*	Ksarsee for Hoshengabad	Kheirgaum	Sholapur*
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Patus	Hoodgee
Niphar	Bagra	Dhond†	Kurnbgam
Lassulgaum	Semri	Boreball	Doodneh
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Decksal and Bheegwan	Goodoor
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Goolburga
Naidongree	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Chalisgaum	Babai	Warrengaum	Wadi
Kukgaum	Gadawara	Nargaum	Nulwar
Gaina	Bohanee	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Pachora	Kurell (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Sydapore Road
Myjee	Nursingpore*	Biswa Bridge	Kistna
Mussawud	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Chicksagor
Sisowlee		Jullun†	Raichore*†
Julgaum		Sheagaum*	

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
L'Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Brehavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad Road
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda*
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallej	Baraitee
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Dadur	Godwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Besleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bergwlee (Dysur)	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bhynder	Nowsaree	Wasaud	Patree
Bassein Road	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Veraur	Suchoen	Anand	Sabli Road
Sopalla	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
Palghur	Amrolee	Oomret	Luotoran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes to Refreshments
30 minutes for Dinner* ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner.

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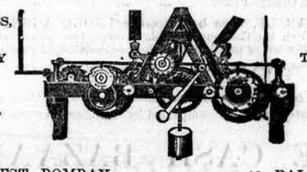

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[EIGHTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

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☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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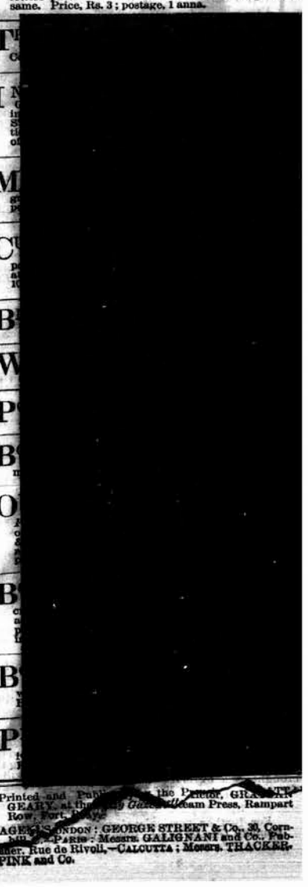

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